





## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Price freeze worries farmers

The National Farmers' Union expressed dismay at yesterday's announcement that there will be no increase in the guaranteed prices for potatoes or wool (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food told the Commons that the potato price for 1982 would remain at £44.64 a ton and that the Potato Marketing Board would be able to purchase up to 600,000 tons and remove them from the market in the event of a glut.

## Millionaire is cleared

Mr Oliver Cutts, aged 62, a self-made millionaire, handed brochures advertising Rhineland House, his New Forest home, to members of a jury at Dorchester Crown Court, after being cleared of assault yesterday. A former coalman, he had worn morning dress throughout the seven-day trial. He denied sexually assaulting his sister-in-law, Mrs Jennifer Hankin, of Parsonage Drive, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and assaulting Mr John Hankin, her husband, and Mrs Ann Taylor, aged 39, of Avonmead, Fordingbridge.

## £200m cost of winter

Britain's harsh winter will cost about £200m in insurance payouts. It is the largest figure ever recorded for a natural disaster in the United Kingdom, the British Insurance Association announced yesterday. The final sum could well be higher.

Most are claims for damage caused by burst pipes, but there have also been many claims for damage to machinery. Claims are still being received.

## Abortion role in Ireland

A referendum is to be held in the Irish Republic this year on a constitutional amendment to prevent abortions ever being allowed in the state.

A vigorous campaign is expected in the build-up to the referendum, but public opinion is vehemently against abortion. Last year, official figures showed that 3,300 Irish women had abortions in Britain, but unofficial figures are understood to be at least three times higher.

## Stewardess with smile bows out

Roz Hanby, aged 30, British Airways smiling stewardess, who has been the central character in the airline's advertising campaign for seven years, was given a farewell party at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday when she "flew the flag" for the last time.

From next month she will present a television show called *That Morning Feeling*. In her time as a stewardess she has flown half a million miles and visited 50 countries.

## Nervous Tories and Labour attack Jenkins

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Glasgow

The Conservative and Labour camps yesterday exposed their extreme nervousness over the result of tomorrow's by-election in Glasgow, Hillhead, by launching highly personalised attacks on Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic Party/Alliance candidate.

With the latest Scottish opinion poll putting Mr Jenkins four points ahead of a second-placed Conservative and with canvass returns showing a steady erosion of the Labour vote, both parties yesterday concentrated their fire on the man described by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a "colour supplement socialist".

Mr Bruce Millan, Glasgow, Craighall, and a member of the Shadow Cabinet, told Labour's morning press conference: "There is a considerable feeling that we do need an active local MP in this area."

He added, in a reference to Sir Tam Galbraith, the former Conservative member who died in January: "The fact is that it is a constituency that has suffered very considerably from neglect, to put it frankly, from its former MP for a very large number of years."

Mr Millan said: "There is a strong feeling that Mr Jenkins is an outsider with no real interest in the constituency. He had, incidentally, a poor reputation as a constituency member in Birmingham when he was a member there."

He said: "I do not believe in everything that Mr Benn stands for. I do not believe in him being the Great Messiah. That is what Bennite means."

## Teachers' outline strikes

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The two largest teachers' unions yesterday announced details of their joint plans for half-day strikes, starting next week, if the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, fails substantially to increase its 3.4 per cent offer or to refer the claim to arbitration at its meeting tomorrow.

The National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers which represent more than three-quarters of all teachers, will stage a half-day strike next Tuesday afternoon in Wales, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Avon, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester.

On the afternoon of Wednesday week, there will be strikes in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, the Isle of Wight, Herefordshire and Worcester, Staffordshire, Shropshire, the West Midlands, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and Humberside.

Mr Doug McAvooy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said the close cooperation between the two unions (which have not been known for their friendliness in the past), indicated the anger of teachers. Only a much improved offer or agreement to go to arbitration could resolve the dispute, he said.

## Alliance warning over 'double'

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Mr Roy Harris Jenkins grows "daily more confident of victory" at Hillhead, but he is clearly worried by the threat from Mr Roy Harold Jenkins, formerly Mr Douglas Parkin, whose name will appear immediately above his on the ballot papers tomorrow.

The SDP/Liberal Alliance campaign managers are so concerned that they have put out a lesser warning: supporters against voting for the wrong man by mistake. It says that Mr Parkin changed his name "to try to confuse the voters".

The real Mr Jenkins is also displeased with Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative candidate. Mr Jenkins says Mr Malone has misrepresented his views on private education. Mr Jenkins says that his position is that "the right of parents to send their children to private schools is a legitimate human freedom that must be preserved."

Mr Jenkins faltered yesterday when, for the second time in two weeks, he was asked by a reporter where he stood on taxing social security and unemployment benefits. Did he have a policy? "Not that I am announcing this morning, no." The position had been stated in the Commons by the party spokesman, Mr Michael Thomas. What was that position? "I cannot remember."

Then, after consultation, Mr Jenkins agreed that he was in favour of taxing benefits.

Mr Jenkins was on firmer ground when he spoke about devolution for Scotland. The SDP commitment was clear, he said, and stemmed quite naturally from the party's general philosophy.

On cuts in local authority budgets he said that although there had been some "fat" in council spending, he thought that the cuts had gone too deep. That was inflicting "severe blows on very necessary and valuable services" such as housing.

Mr Jenkins deplored the Conservatives' attempt to make law and order "a great party issue". He also criticised the Conservative candidate for joining in the "sniping" against Mr William Whitlaw, the Home Secretary.

May 1979 result: 12,366 (Lib), 10,366 (Con), 10,366 (SDP), 10,366 (Alliance), 10,366 (Other).

Mr Jenkins will present his final annual report containing the crime figures which his supporters believe will demonstrate that far from being incompatible, community policing enhances a force's ability to tackle crime.

In a statement issued yesterday Mr Alderson, re-

## Cabinet consideration for Ulster initiative

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Plans for a political initiative in Ulster will be considered by a powerful Cabinet committee tomorrow before going to full Cabinet and being announced next month.

Despite growing opposition to the proposals as far as revealed, Mr James Haughey, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is determined to press ahead with his attempt to introduce legislation leading to elections for an assembly in October.

Mr Prior is not underestimating the opposition both within the province and among his own backbenchers but believes that the momentum that has developed since he arrived in Ulster must continue. He will have further meetings with the main political parties before his package is unveiled and it is after that, that the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party will decide whether it will take part in elections for an assembly.

The Secretary of State said he hoped the party would boycott the election.

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## BLACKS MAY SUE POLICE ON CRIMES

By a Staff Reporter

A black organization is threatening to sue the Metropolitan Police to the Attorney General for possible legal action because it gave the colour of offenders in crime figures released earlier this month. The West Indian Standing Conference is asking the Commission for Racial Equality to refer the matter to Sir Michael Havers, QC and says if the CRE fails to act it will do so.

Mr Joseph Hunt, the conference general secretary said yesterday that they wanted the Attorney General to approve a prosecution under the Public Order Act on the ground that the police had incited people to racial hatred.

Section 5 says that a person commits an offence if he publishes or distributes written matter which is threatening, abusive or insulting.



Four stamps featuring British youth organizations that have grown worldwide go on sale today: Boy's Brigade (15p), Girl's Brigade (15p), the Scouts (26p) and Guides and Brownies (29p).

## Figures likely to back Alderson

By Craig Seton

One of the highest crime detection rates in Britain is expected to be reported soon by Devon and Cornwall police, whose chief constable, Mr John Alderson, was reportedly criticised by Mr William Whitlaw, the Home Secretary, on Monday.

It is understood that the crime statistics for the south-west force for 1981 will show crimes cleared up at the rate of 42 per cent for the Metropolitan police.

Opponents of tougher policing measures which are being urged on Mr Whitlaw are likely to use the figures to vindicate Mr Alderson's well-publicized belief in community policing to which Mr Whitlaw referred and which has earned Mr Alderson a reputation as a "soft" policeman.

Mr Alderson was modest yesterday in his response to reports that Mr Whitlaw had told a meeting of Conservative backbenchers on the law-and-order issue that he was fed up hearing about community policing and that policemen "ought to be able to do it at the same time as catching criminals".

Before the retired, next month, Mr Alderson will present his final annual report containing the crime figures which his supporters believe will demonstrate that far from being incompatible, community policing enhances a force's ability to tackle crime.

## Butcher in horse flesh case jailed

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

A wholesale butcher was jailed for six months and fined £7,500 and costs of £4,350 were imposed by magistrates at Bingley, West Yorkshire, yesterday when five men and a meat firm were convicted after an eight-day trial concerning a total of 83 offences involving knacker meat and horse flesh.

The magistrates were told that unfit meat which should have gone to a pet food factory went to a firm of wholesale butchers.

After the case, Mr Fred Binley, principal environmental health officer for Bradford, said: "It is high time that the law was updated."

Derek Frank Carman of Lee Lane, Cottingham, Bingley, West Yorkshire, who was convicted of 10 offences, was jailed for six months and fined £750. His company, Brighouse Meats Ltd, of Armitage Road, Brighouse, West Yorkshire, which is now in liquidation, was fined £1,540 and given a six-month sentence, suspended for two years.

Ramsay Timmins of Stainburn Road, Stainburn, Workington, Cumbria, who was convicted of 18 offences, was fined £1,540 and given a six-month sentence, suspended for two years.

His sons, Stephen Timmins of High Harrington, Workington, and David Timmins of Silverton Farm Cottages, Distington, near Workington, were each fined £1,780. They were also convicted of 18 offences each.

All five men and the company were ordered to pay £750 costs each.

## Business is brisk for London taximen

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

London's taxi drivers were doing a brisk trade yesterday, the second day of doubled fares on buses and Underground trains.

Business should have been slack because of the spring capital: But it was well up to last week's levels and drivers are expecting even better things as the implications of the new high fares sink in.

"We are back to the position where three or four people can jump into a cab for less than it will usually cost them by Tube", a drivers' spokesman said yesterday.

Meanwhile all was calm on the buses and Underground with no disturbances by "Wool" pay" campaigners and passengers apparently accepting the new fares.

Traffic was noticeably down by between a fifth and a tenth, with short-distance travellers particularly staying off the buses; a marked shift in London's travel patterns is apparently under way.

Daily journeys in the capital up to last weekend were broadly as follows: Foot and bicycle (journeys of more than 100 yards) 12 million; car and motor cycle (drivers and passengers) 10 million; Bus four million; Underground two million; railway 1½ million; taxi half million.

As a result of higher fares, bus journeys are expected to decrease by about 800,000 or a fifth, and Tube journeys by 200,000 or tenth, and those million journeys are expected to be replaced as follows: To foot and bicycle 400,000; to car and motor cycle 200,000; trip cancelled 200,000; to railway 100,000; to taxi 100,000.

A report on road pricing as a means of keeping traffic out of London is to be published by the Greater London Council this week.

Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the GLC transport committee, emphasized that the council does not support road pricing any more than its predecessor — it prefers low public transport fares. The system requires fixed payments for entering the central area on a weekly or monthly basis.

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## Science report

## Oil flow may give pipes the 'bends'

By the Staff of "Nature"

When is a pipeline bent more readily by a small rather than a larger external force? When is it carrying a sufficiently fast-flowing stream of oil. This is the paradoxical prediction of an investigation of pipeline systems harnessed by J. M. T. Thompson of the Department of Civil Engineering at University College, London.

Dr Thompson makes the obvious point that the prediction, which has been confirmed by experiment, has a potentially important bearing on the stability of submarine pipeline structures in the North Sea.

This paradoxical behaviour of flouts common sense. Most mechanical systems are more readily distorted by large than by small external forces. But a pipe carrying a sufficiently fast flow of liquid will exhibit, on Dr Thompson's prediction, the opposite behaviour, called "negative stiffness". A bent pipe will tend to be straightened by the application of even a small force that would be expected to have the opposite effect. A larger "bending" force will tend further to straighten the bent pipe.

The account of this curious behaviour now published says that it is possible to demonstrate the predicted paradoxical behaviour by means of a flexible hosepipe hanging freely and carrying a sufficiently fast flow of water. In such a case, the deflecting force might be supplied by means of a string attached more or less horizontally to a lower free end of the hosepipe and connected over a pulley to a freely hanging scale-pan to which weights might be added. The prediction is that the addition of larger weights to the free scale-pan would tend further to straighten the pipe.

The explanation for this surprising phenomenon depends critically on the speed with which liquid is flowing through the pipe. When the flow is slow, the behaviour of the pipe will be that predicted by commonsense, with small external forces producing small deflections and larger forces producing larger deflections. But if the speed of the flow is great enough, this behaviour will be reversed.

The underlying reason is that the flow of liquid around bends in the pipe generates centrifugal forces on the walls of the pipe hose. The net effect of the forces, other things being equal, is to tend to compress the pipe. Simple calculations, confirmed by experiment, suggest that the stiffness of a flexible system will be determined by the square of the velocity of the liquid flowing through it, and that there will be some critical velocity above which the phenomenon of negative stiffness appears.

These predictions obviously have bearing on the calculation of the properties of pipes carrying flowing oil, as in the North Sea, but do not in themselves imply that these structures would be unstable. But it does appear that if the velocity of the flow is greater than the critical velocity at which the negative stiffness appears, flexible pipeline systems are liable to flutter, as with the loose ends of a garden hosepipe when the flow of water is fast enough, with potentially disastrous results, what large amounts of oil are involved.

Source: *Nature*, (March 11, Vol 296, p. 135) 1982. © Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

## CORRECTION

Mr James Sillars was wrongly described as the Social Democrat MP for Glasgow, Hillhead report yesterday. He is vice-chairman of the Scottish National Party.

Overseas selling prices

Belgium £ 1.00, Canada \$ 1.00, France F 1.00, Germany D 1.00, Greece G 1.00, Italy I 1.00, Japan Y 1.00, Netherlands H 1.00, Norway N 1.00, Spain P 1.00, Sweden S 1.00, Switzerland F 1.00, UK £ 1.00, USA \$ 1.00, West Germany M 1.00, Yugoslavia Y 1.00.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE

MADE STREET LONDON W1 4SA

Last year, 600 terminally ill men and women lived their final days with dignity and freedom from pain at this hospice. All are offered the highest quality of care.

No gift is too small to provide immediate comfort. All will be gratefully acknowledged.

Reverend Mother

After the death of a loved one, the family is often left with a great deal of grief and a sense of loss. The hospice can help with this.

The hospice can help with the funeral arrangements and the burial or cremation. It can also help with the bereavement counselling.

The hospice can help with the financial aspects of the funeral. It can also help with the legal aspects of the funeral.

The hospice can help with the emotional aspects of the funeral. It can also help with the spiritual aspects of the funeral.

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# Callaghan warning on South Georgia

## DIPLOMACY

It would be gross dereliction of duty for the Government to persist in withdrawing HMS Endurance, from the South Atlantic, Mr James Callaghan, former Prime Minister, said during exchanges on the Argentine landing in South Georgia. Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that the Government was making arrangements to ensure the early departure of the six to 10 Argentines left at Leith Harbour after the landing.

Mr Luce said that recent actions had not created a helpful atmosphere and it was not sensible in that climate to discuss further progress on the Falkland Islands with the Argentine. The ship which had transported the Argentine party was a naval transport ship.

In his statement, Mr Luce said: We were informed on March 20 by the Commander of the British Antarctic Survey Base at Grytviken on South Georgia that a party of Argentines had made a landing at Leith Harbour near by.

The base commander informed the Argentine party that their presence was illegal as they had not obtained his prior authority for the landing.

We immediately took the matter up with the Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires and the Argentine Embassy in London and, following our approach, the ship and most of the personnel left on March 21. However, the base commander has reported that a small number of men and some equipment remain. We are therefore making arrangements to ensure their early departure.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Leeds, East, Lab) is not sure that Mr Luce did not refer to the Argentine party planting the Argentine flag on the island?

After his talks with the Argentine representatives in New York recently the Argentine

government said that unless it got a satisfactory agreement it would take unilateral action. Has he any evidence that the recent action was in fulfilment of that threat?

Mr Luce: For a short period the Argentine flag was planted. It has been removed.

Mr Luce: The Argentine flag was planted in a good spirit and was not about the substance of the issue but about how we can adopt procedures to discuss the dispute in the longer term.

Since then, I regret that some action has been taken which has not created a helpful atmosphere. In that climate it is not sensible to discuss making further progress.

It is important that, if we wish progress, we should not do it against a background of threats and provocation.

Mr Healey: Is there any evidence that this action by Argentine citizens took place with the support or knowledge of the Argentine Government?

Mr Luce: The Argentine Government claimed that it did not know of the action, which was taken by a commercial company. But the House will need to know that the ship which transported the party there, a cargo vessel, is a naval transport ship.

Sir Bernard Braine (South Essex, Con): While it is important to maintain the islanders' morale, it is pointless to go on asserting that the islands will remain British as long as the inhabitants wish to remain there while withdrawing signs of tangible support like the survey vessel. Will the Government give a commitment to the islanders in this time of some anxiety?

Mr Luce: This Government is committed to support and defend the islands and to cut taxes.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab): That is not the impression the Foreign Office is giving. It is not clear that this escapee have been encouraged by the British Government's stance over the leaseback proposal.

Will Mr Luce make clear that

self-determination for the islanders will be a cornerstone of that government's policy and that we will stand by it?

Mr Luce: Yes. There will be no question of any changes on the islands without the consent of the islanders. Their wishes are paramount. Equally, we would not do anything without the consent of the House.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab): Mr Luce was warned that as soon as the news of the withdrawal of HMS Endurance became known to the Argentine this sort of escapade would be likely.

Mr Nicholas Winterbottom (Macclesfield, Con): The incidents of the last few days are tantamount to an invasion of an independent country whether or not the personnel were sponsored by a commercial company or not. Will Mr Luce ensure that HMS Endurance or a similar vessel remains on station in those parts?

Mr Luce: It is not for me to answer specifically for the Secretary of State for Defence about the deployment of forces.

Mr Healey: The Government has put itself in a situation where it has decided to withdraw HMS Endurance. The only option open to it is to ask the Australian government to allow HMS Invincible to spend time around the Falkland Islands on its way to serve in the Royal Australian Navy. (Laughter.)

Mr Luce: The position about our responsibility to the islands is as I have stated.

Mr Michael Morris (Morpeth, South, Con): What exactly is "tangible support" in South Georgia and the Falkland Islands?

Mr Luce: We will take and are taking firm action to deal with the situation. HMS Endurance is there now.

Mr Eric Ogden (Liverpool, West Derby, SDP): Is he saying that a party of 50 or 60 Argentine Steptoes on a contract paid for and undertaken from Edinburgh and Buenos Aires in an operation organised and controlled from Edinburgh and Buenos Aires



Ogden: Argentine steptoes.



Healey: Send Invincible.

were able to land on British territory in a massive operation without the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the British Government, the Falkland Islands Government, the British Embassy in Buenos Aires or the British authorities in South Georgia being aware of that? Is that prepared?

Mr Luce: There is no question of the British Government having made any concessions. There are no such things as concessions that the British Government has made. The practical situation on the ground is that there was a landing by a party of some 60 people last night. We think that there are somewhere between six and 10 people there at present. We are taking steps to deal with the situation.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, Con): When I was in the Foreign Office, when in trouble you called on a cruiser and the next day it appeared (cheers). Are there sufficient armed forces to defend the Falkland Islands and their dependencies?

Mr Luce: We have a duty to the islands. Our duty is to support and defend them. What is what we shall do.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): Apart from HMS Endurance, what other defence forces have we in this area?

Mr Luce: Although the details of the deployment of forces for the Secretary of State for Defence it would not be wrong to say that there is a garrison of British marines on the Falkland Islands as well as HMS Endurance.

Mr John Blackburn (Dudley, West Con): Would he make a commitment that the question of the sovereignty of these islands is not an agenda item for discussion with any foreign power?

Mr Luce: I do not know whether it would be right for me to make a commitment with anybody. We are in a difficult position. We have British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. It is equally certain that the Argentines claim sovereignty over the islands. This is a dispute. It would be sensible for all the parties if they were to resolve this dispute in a sensible and peaceful fashion. We cannot do that against a background of threats.

# Protests at naval training cuts

## DEFENCE

Considerations are to be initiated with trade unions and, where appropriate, local authorities and other interested bodies about the proposed closure of seven Royal Naval training establishments. Mr Peter Viggers, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a written reply.

The establishments and the dates by which they are to close are: HMS Fishguard, Torpoint, Cornwall, 1983; HMS Phoenix, Portsmouth, 1984; HMS Exmouth, Portsmouth, 1985; HMS Vernon, Portsmouth, 1986; and Fraser Gunnersy Range, Portsmouth, 1986.

Establishments would also close by 1983 as part of the naval base at Chatham, the closure of which had already been announced. In addition, the function of HMS Caledonia at Rosyth will change by 1983 from that of a training establishment to that of a fleet accommodation centre. About 600 new jobs would be created at Rosyth as a result of the expansion of the dockyard.

Mr Blair Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, Con): If this country wishes to make a store or deploy chemical weapons it is matter for the Government and this House to debate and discuss. But the fact that any other power might wish to store them here is not of the slightest interest of relevance.

There is also a clear qualitative distinction with the agreement that allows the United States to store nuclear weapons on the country and this cannot be invoked to cover similar facilities for chemical weapons.

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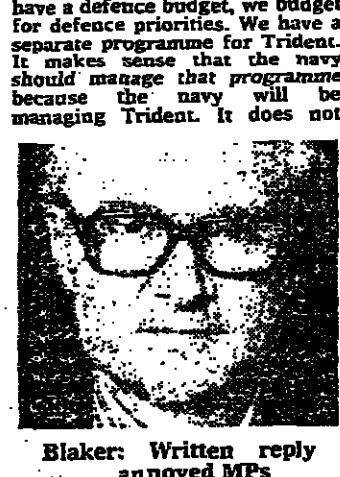
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# 'Healey wanted bad news'

## PM's QUESTIONS

The Government believed in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and not insurance contributions and not, as the last Government did, by a great deal of borrowing. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) began the exchanges by asking if the Prime Minister would read the Treasury reply to a parliamentary question on the tax effects of the Budget on the average family. He invited her to confirm that successive budgets had resulted in size out of every 10 families in Britain paying substantially more taxes now than they did in 1979.

Does that not give the lie (He went on) to every promise she and her friends made at the last election? (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: This Government believes in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and not, as the last Government did, by a great deal of borrowing. (Conservative cheers.) If he wishes to have both lower taxation and lower national insurance contributions he must show precisely where he would cut expenditure, and in particular, if he wishes to have lower national insurance contributions, where he would cut pensions and other benefits.

that it has already broken the major promise in which she won the last election to cut taxes. (Renewed Labour cheers.) Now that the collapse of law and order under her administration has led to a large amount of overseas debt, which the last Government, under her disgraced leadership as Chancellor, left us to repay. No person has done more on the numbers and pay of the police and on morale than the Home Secretary.

The news today on unemployment is good. The numbers are down to below three million. Seasonally adjusted, United Kingdom unemployment increased by only 5 per cent, which is the lowest rise since November, 1979. I recognise that he would prefer the news to be bad. (More Conservative cheers.)

Mr Healey: On law and order and with the continuing increase in unemployment her administration is wrecking every promise

on which she won the last election. (Labour cheers.) Mrs Thatcher: I did not hear all the question, but at least my administration has not got the nation bankrupt as he did.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, Lib) said later: Reverting to the rising crime figures, Mrs Thatcher should study the speech made in Glasgow, Billhead, by her predecessor, Mr Edward Heath when he pointed out that if young people are hanging around the streets, what can we expect, but an increase in crime. Does she agree that that is part of the breakdown of society under the stress of unemployment?

Mrs Thatcher: It is much too simplistic a reply to say there are increases in crime because there are increases in unemployment. Certainly there is more crime today. If his argument is right, the figures would have been at their highest in the 1930s when the proportion of the population unemployed was much higher than today.

There has been a considerable increase in crime throughout a period of increasing prosperity not only in this country, but others as well.

# New needs formula endorsed by MPs

## SOCIAL SECURITY

The needs allowance formula applied under the Social Security Act 1975 and Housing Benefit Act 1980, chief Opposition spokesman on social security, said when the report stage of the Bill was resumed.

Mr John (Pontypridd, Lab) moved a new clause to provide that the needs allowance should not be less than the sum of the supplementary benefit long-term rate and the average council house rent, the national average domestic rate and the national average domestic water and sewerage charges being in each case the prevailing weekly rate or charge appropriate to the size of the household for each category of needs allowance.

He said the new clause differed from the needs allowance formula that the Government had proposed in that it would include the whole average domestic rate instead of 40 per cent as the Government proposed, and it would continue to include the housing element in the supplementary benefit long-term figure as opposed to merely the housing benefit.

The Government's intention, surely must be that someone whose average income was equal to the long-term supplementary benefit scale rate on average rent and rates should have 100 per cent of his housing costs paid. The Government's formula did not do that.

be available if the Government wanted to use it.

It was monstrous that the Government was proposing a change in the law while being so sure that it would be successful. There would be no losers, it was the Government's job to make sure there would be none.

Mr Christopher Patten (Bath, Con) said that, if later in the year, it proved that the Treasury had broken its promise to cut housing costs as a result of the benefit rates either at the end of the year or retrospectively next year.

He would like an assurance that the Government was prepared to recognize the importance of constructing a new price index for poorer families. As a result of the increase in housing costs as a result of the benefit rates either at the end of the year or retrospectively next year.

Mr Reginald Race (Haringey, Wood Green, Lab) said: The Government is proposing a change in the law while being so sure that it would be successful. There would be no losers, it was the Government's job to make sure there would be none.

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# Balance in training scheme

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, Con): It is by far the most effective strategic deterrent. So long as these abominable and dreadful weapons exist and the British Government alone is responsible for the defence of these islands it cannot shuffle the responsibility off on to anyone else.

Mr Blair: I agree. The policy of the Opposition to abandon our strategic nuclear deterrent could not ensure the prospects for peace but would diminish them.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) later said that a planted written reply on the subject was a gross disrespect to the House. This is not open government, (he said), it is subterfuge.

Sir Frederick Burden (Gillingham, Con) said that the minister should have made a statement in the House.

# No US request on chemical weapons

The United States Government had not sought permission to store chemical weapons on the United Kingdom and no such request was expected Mr Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said during questions.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) who had raised the question said the answer was not acceptable. Many of us believe (he said) that the Government is hiding behind the Official Secrets Act. Will the Government come from behind that cloak and let the nation know exactly what is going on with chemical weapons?

Mr Patten: He persists in this delusion about this cloak of deceit. I have to repeat there has been no such request nor are we expecting one.

# Russians in red to Camden

The Government is carefully considering what action it can take on rate reviews amounting to nearly £50,000 owed to the Camden Borough Council in respect of the Soviet Trade Delegation's premises in that borough. Lord Stewart of Fulfham, the Secretary of State at the Foreign Office said during questions.

He told Lord Boyd-Carpenter (Con) who had asked for action to be taken to assist in resolving this long-standing problem and its efforts would continue.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter: In the view of the Foreign Office, are these premises covered by any special privilege? If they are not there anything to prevent Camden Council treating this defaulting taxpayer as they would treat any other defaulting taxpayer—levy a distress warrant.

Lord Trefgarne: The question of whether or not these premises enjoy immunities from payment of rates lies at the heart of this problem.

Camden Council have asked for a certificate from the Foreign Office in connection with this point. We are now carefully considering how to respond. Lord Stewart of Fulfham (Lab), the former Foreign Secretary, said that in the eighteenth century somebody served a writ on the Russian ambassador to demand a debt due to him and Parliament was so incensed with this proceeding they hurriedly passed an Act making the serving of the writ on an ambassador an offence punishable with corporal punishment. (Laughter.) Lord Trefgarne: Quite right too.

# Fast Asleep

## In quiet comfort on new Inter-City Sleepers

Starting in 1982 new Inter-City high-speed sleepers will operate on the London/Aberdeen route.

These new modern sleepers have every comfort you could wish for, wall to wall carpeting, shaver points, lots of storage space, fitted basin with constant hot water and room service throughout the night. Special innovations to the sleeper carriages and compartments give you a quieter and smoother ride. Add to this finger-tip controlled air-conditioning and heating and you really have the best in comfort. It doesn't matter whether it's business or pleasure, you arrive totally refreshed ready for an early start.

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# Anxieties remain over property of Indians

Lord Somers (Ind) said the Bill had been prepared and rushed through Parliament before any consultation with the Indians. It was a shocking example of insincerity and was likely to lead to serious trouble in Canada.

Lord Shindler said the House could not object to Canada having complete sovereignty over her own affairs. Lord Stewart of Fulfham was going a little too far, he said. The Bill had been accepted on second reading and the matter should be left there.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (Con) said Lord Stewart of Fulfham wanted to put the Canadian people to a referendum on whether the ownership of property should not be changed without the due process of the law, and second, that the Indians should be compensated if property was taken over.

All my life (he said) I have been trying to impress those principles on the Socialist Party. I am glad they have been covered. (Laughter) But I hope we shall not feel that Parliament should lecture the people of Canada on those principles who, I think, understand them as well as we. (Conservative cheers.)

Lord Stewart of Fulfham said there was no question of Labour peers trying to prevent the passage of the Bill. Mr Trudeau said that the British Parliament would pass the Bill "holding its nose." He had not suggested they should pass it holding their tongue. (Labour cheers.) They did not want to wreck the Bill.

Lord Trefgarne said it would not be right for him to offer an interpretation of what was essentially Canadian legislation.

The schedule was approved and the committee stage completed.

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# Heart transplants

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, in a written reply, said he understood that six patients at Papworth Hospital and three at Harefield Hospital had been accepted and were currently waiting for a heart transplant.



## Merger means new university for Ulster

By Diana Goddes, Education Correspondent

The New University of Ulster as Coleraine and the Ulster Polytechnic are to merge to form a multi-site university, with a strong emphasis on vocational and continuing education, the Government announced yesterday.

The Chilver report on higher education in Northern Ireland, which was also published yesterday, advised against a merger on grounds that it would be unlikely to achieve significant economies, would increase the dominance of the Belfast institutions, and would give rise to disruptive administrative difficulties.

Mr. Nicholas Scott, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, said at a press conference in London yesterday that there was no question of Coleraine University being closed or downgraded. The Government had simply decided to join two institutions.

The higher education review group for Northern Ireland, chaired by Sir Henry Chilver, which was set up by the Government more than three years ago, recommended that Coleraine University should continue as an independent, smaller, institution with emphasis on non-traditional degree courses.

Mr. Scott said that the Government shared the review group's desire to keep a

higher education base outside Belfast. (The only other Northern Ireland university, Queen's, and the only polytechnic, are both in Belfast.) But it did not believe that the group's recommendations for Coleraine University's future work would give it a worthwhile role.

When Coleraine University was opened in 1968, it was intended that the student body would reach 5,000-6,000 by 1980. The present full-time enrolment is only 1,800.

The A level qualifications of entrants to the Ulster Polytechnic are about the same as those for Coleraine, but the polytechnic, which is described in the Chilver Report as "a young institution which has displayed commendable energy and initiative" is considered successful.

Mr. Scott said that although the Government's plans were intended to provide a blueprint for the future of higher education in Northern Ireland, the details still had to be worked out. He did not expect the new university to come into being before 1984/85.

The Future of Higher Education in Northern Ireland: Report of the higher education review group. (Belfast: Stationery Office, £5.50.) Higher education in Northern Ireland: the future structure. A Government statement. (Department of Education and Northern Ireland, Belfast: Stationery Office, £2.)

## Tenants lose move to buy council home

By David Nicholson-Lord

A couple's attempt to secure their own Act of Parliament giving them the right to buy their council house has failed because an estimated 50,000 tenants are in the same position.

Mr and Mrs David Berry, of Catford, south London, submitted a personal Bill seeking to remove an acknowledged anomaly of the Housing Act, 1980, which denies to leasehold, as opposed to freehold tenants the right to buy. The Prime Minister last month attached high priority to remedying the exclusion.

But Mr and Mrs Berry have now been told that the 15-page David and Anne Berry Bill is not technically personal because it affects others, in this case Lewisham Council which refuses to sell, and because their position is not unusual.

Mrs Berry, who bought the freehold of the house and is thus the council's landlord, described the decision, by the Lords' chairman of committees and Commons' chairman of Ways and Means, as frustrating and gossily unfair.

She added: "From the beginning we have been turned down by people in authority and now it has happened again. It seems absurd that when Conservative MPs back us up and the Government supports us, everybody else should have the right to buy except us."



Thirst for travel: Chizzy Lizzy, a lamb aged five weeks, at the Children's section in London Zoo, enjoying a meal yesterday. Three weeks ago the lamb was stolen from the zoo and was later found wandering on the Underground tracks at Chiswick, west London. It is believed children were responsible.

## Year's wait for 20% of hip operations

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

One in five of those waiting for hip replacement operations has to wait more than a year, a report published today says.

Such operations have the longest waiting time of any surgical procedure undertaken by the National Health Service, and patients wait four times longer on average than for other surgery, a report from the Office of Health Economics says.

Seat belt legislation coming into effect later this year could increase the number of hip operations performed, however, by reducing the demand for surgery from road accidents.

The operation which took off in the late 1960s, can transform a patient's life by relieving pain and increasing mobility. Because the results are so good, demand is high.

It is much more readily available in certain parts of the country than others. The median waiting time nationally is five months but it reaches seven months in the West Midlands, Trent and South-western regional health authorities.

The number performed per head of population also varies greatly. In 1978 the rates in Mersey, East Anglia and the Northern region were under half those of Oxford, Wessex and the South-west.

About 18,000 hip replacements were performed on the NHS in 1978, the last year for which full data is available, and an estimated 1,000 to 2,000 in the private sector. The report says demand might be levelling off since the backlog of cases which accumulated when it became apparent that the operation was successful is gradually being cleared. About 200,000 Britons are estimated to have undergone the operation, which costs about £1,200.

The Office of Health Economics, research group financed by the drug industry, says that hip replacement is not an area where the NHS has failed because demand is gradually being met and because the rate per head of population is as good as in the United States.

But it says that rates could improve if better management techniques were used to ensure that operating theatres were used more intensively. It estimates that many operating theatres are used for only 37 weeks a year.

It also recommends that a coding system be introduced to denote how badly a patient needs the operation so priorities can be worked out. The present system is too crude, with usually just two categories recorded: urgent and non-urgent.

The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council yesterday deplored the fact that patients were waiting on average four times longer for hip replacements than for other operations and that "after many years this unsatisfactory and painful state of affairs still persists."

Hip replacement and the NHS, by William Laing and David Taylor (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1; £1).

## Move to link waterways with Europe

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Plans to develop the commercial potential of the canal and river systems in Yorkshire and Humberside with the long-term objective of a water-borne link with the continental waterways are being implemented by the British Waterways Board. The impetus for the initiative is contained in the 1981 Transport Act, which, for the first time, brings commercial waterways in line with the railways for government grants.

Under the 1968 Transport Act, railway customers could receive direct grants from the Government of up to 50 per cent of the cost of rolling stock, railway lines and handling equipment, provided they could show they could remove the carriage of goods from the road and that environmental benefits would accrue. Under the 1981 Act, using the same criteria, the same government aid is now available to canal users for barges, handling equipment and warehousing.

Mr William Scott, the board's freight manager, north, said last night: "This is the sort of kick we have been waiting for. The Act is just getting under way and we have had one or two applications for aid."

The new deal has already earned the support of three district councils in West Yorkshire, Leeds, Wakefield and Kirklees.

The councils are expected today to put a seal of approval on a campaign to promote the opportunities offered by the waterways to industry, including earmarking prime industrial sites near waterways, helping with access to waterway-based development and in supporting applications for grants under the new Act.

In the long-term, the board hopes to revive the BACAT (barge aboard catamaran) operation which was abandoned after industrial action by Hull dockers about eight years ago. That involved barges being sent to the Humber ports, floated on board a specially constructed catamaran "mother" ship, taken across to Rotterdam and released to navigate the European waterways.

## Stansted 'would need top quality farmland'

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, Queen's, Essex

Top quality farmland was designated by the British Airports Authority for expansion at Stansted Airport, a public inquiry into proposed development was told yesterday.

The land was well farmed and largely free from significant urbanization, planning and environmental constraints and those factors were reflected in its high output. Most of it was within the grade two classification of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Dr Ainsley Ede, an agricultural consultant giving evidence for the National Farmers' union, said.

The long-term value of high quality agricultural land to the nation could not be measured solely in terms of the capitalized value of its output, the inquiry was told. Dr Ede said that planning acknowledged as one of its objectives the protection of high quality farmland as a national resource. Its development was not permitted merely because its value for industrial or commercial use exceeded its agricultural value.

## New study on turning rail to road

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

A fresh study on converting railways to roads has been sent to Mrs Margaret Thatcher after the strike by the Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen and its disastrous effect on British Rail finances. It has been prepared by the Centre for Policy Studies, a non-party think-tank of which the Prime Minister was joint founder with Sir Keith Joseph in 1974 and of which she is still an active supporter.

It argues that converting Britain's railway network into roads would save the taxpayer an immediate £1,000m a year, 2,500 lives a year, remove "tunnage" from residential areas and provide cheaper and more efficient transport.

The report is also being studied by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, for its possible application to loss-making commuter lines like that from St Marylebone to Aylesbury. Conversion there would not only save several hundred thousand pounds a year in subsidy but would also release a valuable development site.

Mr Angus Dalgleish, transport engineer and author of the study, argued at a press briefing in London yesterday that political opposition to rail closure sprang from ignorance of the benefits. Many men in high places still had model train sets and were unable to see the issues objectively.

Although road carries nine-tenths of passengers and freight, Britain has only 2,500 km of custom-built road compared with 18,000 km of rail. Mr Dalgleish pointed out. The remainder of the road system was a network of paths stretching back centuries. If asphalted over, the railways would make a magnificent road network.

Lord Thomas, chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies, said the centre was not committed to the study's conclusions but regarded it as an important topic for discussion in a new form. The Truth about Transport, Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E 6PL, (£2.50).



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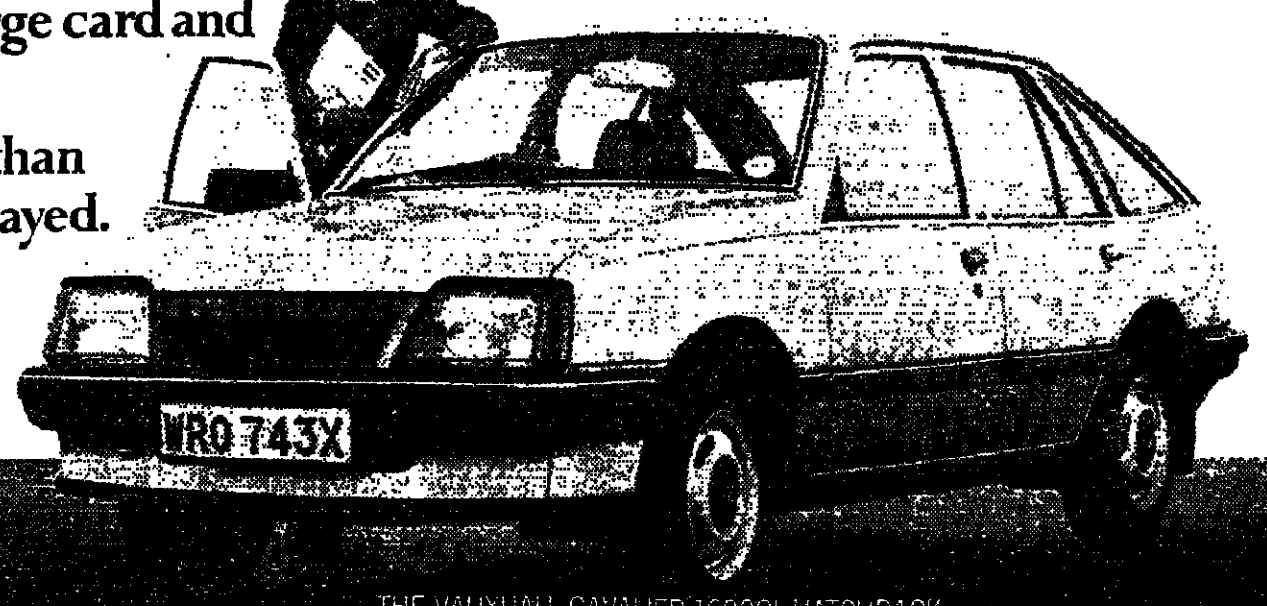
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## Peres attacks Begin's occupation policies

The opening speaker, Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Opposition Labour Party, broadened his attack on the Government's coalition to include its handling of the evacuation of Jewish settlers from Sinai and the deteriorating state of Israel's relations with the United States.

Replying for the Government, Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, was subjected to noisy heckling from left-wingers. He said that rather than taking the wrong actions against the Government, deputies should have been discussing Jordan's recent threat to

military order to reopen their shops.

While bewildered groups of foreign tourists looked on, some hundred Israeli soldiers and mounted policemen patrolled the shuttered streets and alleys near the holy places. At one point, a thick column of black smoke billowed from the ruins of the old city as Arab demonstrators set fire to barricades of petrol soaked tyres. Nearby, an illegal Palestinian flag was briefly raised.

Armed Israeli policemen wearing riot helmets and wielding long white batons arrested two Arab children suspected of involvement in

Dr Osama El-Baz, President Mubarak's special envoy on a mission to Mr Begin, conferred for two hours in Jerusalem today with the Israeli Prime minister and forecast an early solution of all outstanding issues. He gave no details.

The most pressing is the disagreement about siting 15 border markers on the frontier. Israeli officials have given warning that it will be a precondition for the withdrawal from Sinai on April 26, in accordance with the peace treaty, if there is no agreement on the precise frontier.

The disputed territory includes Taba Bay, a stretch of coastline on the Gulf of Aqaba south of Eilat where an Israeli recreation complex is being built.

Dr El-Baz delivered a message from President Mubarak to Mr Begin. He told reporters it was "friendly" and that Mr Begin

Houston, March 23  
Colonel Jack Loumsa and  
Colonel Charles Fullerton  
performed a variety of tasks  
on board the space shuttle  
Columbia today to test the  
capabilities of the orbiter  
during its third mission.

The commander, Colonel  
Loumsa, who suffered motion  
sickness before going to  
space, said the craft's first  
day in space, "I'm feeling  
much better when awoken by  
a radio call from the Johnson  
Space Centre in Houston."

Officials of the National  
Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
istration (Nasa), who  
awoke the "first" of the  
country singer Willie Nelson  
singing "On the Road  
Again".

A Pentagon report showing that the United States' 44 largest weapons projects are now expected to cost \$114,500m (about £62,500m) more than was estimated three months ago has brought new congressional criticism of the Reagan Administration's huge planned increase in defence spending.

The new estimate, which is contained in a report which the Pentagon is required by law to submit each quarter, comes when the Senate budget committee is completing its work on the 1983 budget.

Senator Peter Domenici, the committee's chairman, has indicated that while he is in favour of strengthening America's defence, he believes the Administration's \$258,000 defence budget for 1983 is too high. His committee is to call for a 5 per cent increase in defence spending compared with the 18 per cent increase proposed by the Administration.

The soaring costs of military programmes are causing concern among both Republicans and Democrats on

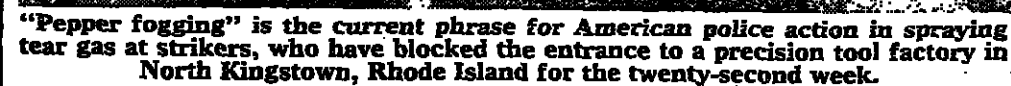
Capitol Hill. "If cost are rising so sharply now, what will they be like over the next few years?" remarked a congressional aide.

The cost of the new weapons systems has risen from \$340,300m to \$454,800m, an increase of 33 per cent since the last Pentagon estimates were released three months ago. The Tomahawk cruise missiles have quadrupled in price to \$12,600m, the cost of the F14 fighter jet has trebled to \$35,800m and of the F15 fighter more than doubled to \$40,600m.

According to the Pentagon, the increases reflect the impact that inflation is having on the defence sector as well as the larger quantities of weapons being ordered as part of its military build-up.

Officials say that only a small portion of the extra costs referred to in the new report will be covered by the 1983 budget period.

The Pentagon claims that higher estimates were expected and will not require changes in the President's plans to spend \$1,600,000 on defence between now and 1987.



Warsaw, March 23.—The Polish authorities have suggested that Mr. Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, should voluntarily leave Poland with his family, his wife, Danuta said today.

"Of course we refused," she said in a telephone interview from her flat in Gdansk.

Interior Ministry spokesman said today that he was unaware of a departure offer made specifically to the Walesa family.

The Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* today denied reports that Mr. Stefan Bratkowski, the chairman of the disbanded "Journalists' Association," was hiding or on a wanted list.

"Bratkowski is neither in hiding nor wanted by anyone," Mr. Eugeniusz Gus, an official commentator, affirmed. He accused Western reporters of making a legend out of Mr. Bratkowski, a Communist reformer who has circulated highly critical statements condemning the imposition of martial law.

Meat rations may have to be reduced further because of a shortage of feed grains, the Peasants' Party news-

paper *Dziennik Ludowy* reported today.

It said that Poland would be able to import only four million tonnes of grain this year compared with seven and a half million tonnes in 1981.

Jerry Wojtecki the Minister of Agriculture, said in a broadcast today that the situation had been made worse by low supplies of domestic grain. Domestic supplies amounted to only 1,700,000 tonnes so far compared with the 3,600,000 tonnes planned.—AP and Reuter.



**Zurich's A/JZ, Autonomous Youth Centre, in the Limmattstrasse, was razed to the ground yesterday after its contents, including a handful of squatters, had been removed by police in the early morning (Ian McGregor writes).**

when church and social organizations responsible for its supervision withdrew on the grounds that the premises could no longer serve a constructive purpose and had become a venue for drug pushers and their clients. The municipality, which spent \$225,000 on the building last year, decided

on demolition as the only way to ensure that the centre, once a warehouse, would not again become a focal point for demonstrators with toe onset of spring. Similar demolitions have taken place in recent years in other Swiss cities. The site will become a garden.

San Salvador, March 23 — Left-wing guerrillas announced plans today to march on El Salvador's cities in an attempt to overthrow the American-backed junta. The guerrilla radio, Venceremos, said: "Our forces have defeated the enemy in the countryside and now prepare for final victory by marching on the cities".

The guerrillas, who have been fighting security forces backed by extreme right-wing groups for two years, have vowed to wreck next Sunday's Constituent Assembly elections which are seen by Washington as a first step in bringing peace to the country.

In a wave of bombing attacks, guerrillas yesterday damaged or destroyed more than 100 houses in various parts of the capital in an attempt to cripple the transport system on the eve of the polls.

Venceremos called on the countries supporting the guerrillas to break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Salvadoran Government. It said the forthcoming elections were not the solution to the country's difficulties.

The guerrilla radio claimed yesterday that the United States planned to invade El Salvador and called on friendly members of the Organization of American States (OAS) to stop "this new criminal intent".

There were unconfirmed reports that public transport in various parts of the country has been suspended or severely curtailed because of guerrilla threats to kill drivers. Up to now, the guerrilla tactics have been to order people out of buses

International financial institutions should be isolated from poor, underdeveloped or risk losing the trust of the Third World. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, told a City of London luncheon in her honour at the Mansion House yesterday.

It was a clear reference to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which have tightened

the world recession. The developed countries were increasingly reluctant to take a few small steps to help poorer nations. Mrs. Gandhi asked how the rich nations could expect to be immune from the ills afflicting the poor.

Aid levels had dropped; many commodity prices had fallen and the Third World often confronted "a wall of protectionism".

their lending policies under the private enterprise philosophy of the Reagan Administration.

India is still smarting over a £3,000m IMF loan granted last November. The negotiations showed up continuing economic policy divisions between the Congress Party and Washington abstained on the loan question, believing that the terms were too tough enough.

After lunching yesterday on salmon and strawberries with melen, the Indian Prime Minister acknowledged that it seemed "incongruous to speak of poverty after such a sumptuous meal." But the Prime Minister was one and should not live "half in want and half in opulence, half free and half enslaved".

Now that India had built up its own industrial base, the Prime Minister said, it was time to turn to the future.

Mrs Gandhi, who already in her tour has been reminded several times of Britain's role in "establishing the framework of India's economy," said that Christopher Leavey, the Lord Mayor, put it yesterday — told the City gathering: "For a couple of centuries, decisions affecting India's fortunes were made by people who had no idea of the country, the people, the added, much has changed".

Earlier in the day Mr Gandhi met Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, and Mr Denis Healey, his deputy, for private talks which a spokesman described as "very useful and interesting".

For the first time, Mrs Gandhi also attended an exhibition at Portland Place dedicated to her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, which includes historic unpublished photographs of the Nehru family.

foreign investment rules have been liberalized, Mrs Gandhi told the gathering of businessmen, diplomats cricketers and sitar players.

India's policy of "economic self-reliance means not diminishing but augmenting cooperation", but because of

family.

Throughout the day, police, motor cycle outriders and armed guards accompanied the party, which includes Sonia, wife of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and heir apparent.

The Reagan Administration is under renewed pressure from angry farmers to reopen grain talks with the Soviet Union with the aim of selling the Russians an additional nine million tonnes of corn and wheat this year.

A group of influential Congressmen has joined leaders of national farm organizations in urging President Reagan both to reopen the talks and to rule out the possibility of any future embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Montgomery unrest among farm groups is presenting the Administration with a difficult, political dilemma at a time when it is trying to placate its conservative supporters by adopting a tough position on trade with the Soviet block.

A delegation of senior Administration officials has just returned from an apparently unsuccessful mission to Europe where it tried and failed to convince government officials to join with the United States in shutting off Western credit to the financially-pressed East.

In toughening its position on Soviet trade generally, the administration is none the less refusing to rule out the possibility of renewed, formal grain negotiations with the Russians.

**Delhi, March 23**  
India feels justified in revising its defence plans to raise the budget to £3,000m because of the arming of Pakistan.

The Defence Ministry's annual report says that "developments in our neighbourhood have brought big power conflicts close to our doors and have obvious and grave implications for our security." The report, placed before Parliament, expresses concern at the arming of Pakistan as a "frontline state".

The transfer of advanced weapons like the F16 jet aircraft, far beyond Pakistan's legitimate defence needs, will result in a qualitative and quantitative increase in Pakistan's capability and tilt the balance in the region, the report goes on. It recalls that previous armings of Pakistan have resulted in military incursions against India (a reference to the 1965 and 1971 wars in which Pakistan used United States supplied arms

The current supporters of arms to Pakistan are being justified by developments in Afghanistan but the report affirms that much of the equipment is not suitable for use on the Pakistan border.

The report also voices concern at Pakistan's efforts to achieve nuclear weapons capability. These developments cannot be disregarded, it says, though India has studied Pakistan's recent offer of non-aggression pact as objectively as possible. India will continue to base its relations with Pakistan on the Simla agreement. The report deplores the long drawn-out war between Iran and Iraq in a region which has crucial significance for India. The developments in Afghanistan also continue to be a cause for anxiety.

President Zia ul-Haq rode to Pakistan's National Day parade today in a landau drawn by six black horses.

escorted by scarlet coated  
lamancers. He addressed a  
distant, fenced-off and  
largely unenthusiastic crowd  
on his endlessly reiterated  
theme of the need for the  
enforcement of Islam.

National Day, marking the Lahore declaration of 1940 which called for the establishment of Pakistan, is regarded as an occasion on which trouble may be created by opponents of the regime. But no incidents were reported, an indication of President Zia's firm grip on the country.

In four and a half years of power he has become skilled at nipping demonstrations and meetings in the bud by arresting organizers and ensuring that no one has time to grow into a focus of dissent.

There has been unrest in the past few weeks, leading to tightened security in the cities today. Three thousand people (the government figure) have been arrested recently and the banned political parties have demanded their release.

National Day is also a celebration of the memory of Mr Muhammad Ali Jinnah, founder of the nation. One of today's newspapers, *The Hussain*, carried a picture of him and quoted his words: "I am sure that democracy is in our blood." The newspaper carried an editorial reflecting on the soul-searching which reforms part of a growing debate on Pakistani identity.

"That the reality of Pakistan has been contrary to the ideals of its founding fathers is a sad reflection on the quality of our national leadership over the years.

# Top woman journalist sent to jail

Istanbul. — A military court sentenced Mrs. Nazli Ilıcak, Turkey's leading woman communist, to three years in jail for violating a ban on political debate, said a spokesman for her newspaper, "The Communist," today. The daily with a national circulation of more than 500,000 copies.

He said Mrs. Ilıcak was found guilty of having violated Communist laws issued by the National Security Council, which virtually bans all political life and public debate on Turkey's past, present and future policies. The military verdict was intended to prevent media references to parties dissolved by the council on the day the military took over in a coup on September 12.

The *Tercuman* spokesman said that Mrs. Ilicak, wife of Mr. Kemal Ilicak, its publisher, was convicted for her article entitled "Fascism on trial" which referred to a mass trial in Ankara in which 220 officials of the ultra-nationalist Action Party risk the death penalty for an alleged rightist conspiracy to overthrow the regime in Turkey.

Iraq said it had launched a big counter-offensive in the Iranian oil province of Khuzestan and had wiped out an Iranian division. Iran, meanwhile, said that its forces had killed thousands of Iraqis and captured a large tract of occupied land.

The official Iraqi News Agency, in a report telexed to Reuters, said the battleground at Dezful and Shush was littered with the bodies of Iranian soldiers. Tehran radio, monitored in London, said the more than 5,000 Iraqis had been killed and 7,000 wounded in the recent Iranian offensive.

Amsterdam. — Nationwide provincial elections in the Netherlands today will give Dutch voters their first opportunity to pronounce on the performance of the six months old Cabinet of Christian Democrats, Labour and Democrats '66 (Robert Schuil writes).

Uyl, the Socialist deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Social Affairs and Employment. He agreed to an 8 per cent cut in sick pay and has also been criticized for the country's record unemployment.

Johannesburg. — Miss Amanda Kitson, a British girl aged 19, has arrived from London to visit her father, who is serving a 20-year sentence as a political prisoner in Pretoria's central jail. She was accompanied by Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the British Labour MP and his wife, who are visiting South Africa, and a woman friend.

In January Miss Kitson's brother Steven, aged 25, a British subject, was detained in South Africa for five days and put on an aircraft back to London after police said he was found making sketches of the prison where his father, David, is being held.

Norfolk, Virginia—The American nuclear attack submarine, Jacksonville, and a Turkish-registered cargo ship collided off the Virginia coast, but no one was injured and no radioactive material leaked, the U.S. Navy said. Both vessels were able to sail off under their own power, the Jacksonville to Norfolk and the cargo ship, the General Z. Dogan, to Newport. The submarine was operating on the surface at the time of the collision.

The Government was under pressure yesterday to retain the survey ship HMS Endurance in the South Atlantic to search for the missing group of Argentinians at Leith Harbour, South Georgia, last week. South Georgia is a British dependency whose disputed Falkland Islands, in the Commons Conservative and Labour members urgently appealed to the government to be withdrawn from. The loss of the vessel or to consider a replacement. There was some indication that Ministers may be asked to consider the second option after a statement by Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State, at the Foreign Office, that the matter was still being discussed.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office

told the Commons that the Argentine navy's transport ship and most of the personnel left on Sunday. HMS Endurance is in the area and will be joined by the Argentine Marines in the Falklands.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, said Ministers should consider this sort of escapee was likely as soon as the withdrawal of the Endurance became known to Argentina.

It would be a gross dereliction of duty by the Government to persist in this course.

At Buenos Aires: The British Ambassador, Mr Anthony Williams, was taken to the Foreign Ministry yesterday to discuss the landing and the military junta met to view the situation, a Government spokesman said.











## Television Minefield of comedy

Scenes of everyday life in the black townships of South Africa and the unexpected arrival there of the Messiah, or Murana, are the subject of a brilliant two-man entertainment by Percy Mtwa and Mbongeni Ngema called *Wozza Albert!* (Rise Up, Albert) which was the subject of last night's *Everyman* (BBC 1). David M. Thompson's programme comprises excerpts from the show, interviews with the writer-actors, street scenes which inspired their inventiveness and reactions from Blacks and Whites who have seen it in theatres and halls all over the Republic. It was nice, said one young white couple, grinning shyly, it was nice to know how the Blacks felt about their life; presumably the point had never been made so effectively before.

*Wozza Albert!* is a bitter comic strip, a minefield in which Mtwa and Ngema employ all the basic theatrical skills of mime, energy, intelligence, timing and wit to impersonate everything from young boys selling meat to old men threatening to sue, and where necessary, hair clippers, bulldozers and a helicopter over Table Bay. The end is high political theatre and it worked like a dream on the box.

Beside it the last of Andre Singsen's trilogy on life in contemporary Africa (*Disappearing World*, Granada) seemed to come from an unreachable idyll of historic time while the problems of Christine in *A Sudden Wrench* (Play for Today, BBC1) seemed positively luxurious. Singsen, his director Leslie Woodhead and anthropologist David Turton went to one of the very few remote inhabited areas of the continent left unspoiled either by white settlement or through the later is on its way — the Kwana and the Mursi of Southwest Ethiopia co-exist interdependently on the banks of a fast river full of crocodiles in a world of carefully assigned territory and function. More, they are elegant, humorous and skilful; merely to watch one rub two sticks together and blow smoke into flame was a delight.

The heroine of Paula Milne's play was a white lower-middle-class English woman who felt neglected and abandoned by her family at the age of 43. She attended a consciousness-raising session at her daughter's school, spoke tremblingly to Anna Raeburn, took up central heating maintenance and got a job as a plumber. Her triumph came, we were asked to believe, when the lads offered to deal her in on their game, and she had the good sense to refuse. *A Sudden Wrench* was both amusing and touching, a black comedy and a love story, but it was beautifully played by the always-sympathetic and much-underused Rosemary Martin.

Granada took the unusual step of asking the press to be present at the first screening because the new series has begun with what is described as the first ever prosecution of a journalist under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976. The television reporter John Dickinson (Denis Lill) is accused of failing to pass on information that would have helped the police to arrest or convict a terrorist. If you arrived, as I did, five minutes late in court you might have been convicted on the fact that the prosecuting counsel is courteous, concerned and impeccably made up while the defence, contrary to all convention, is purple-lipped and snide, but otherwise lay viewers could find everything in place: solid downbeat acting, clear direction and exposition of all points of view, with only counsel and one witness for light relief and go over the top. Verdict: tomorrow.

Michael Ratcliffe

Sara Kestelman made her name with the RSC, in the Peter Brook 'Midsummer Night's Dream'. Next week she returns in 'Macbeth' to start a season which promises to be the strongest in years. Interview by Sheridan Morley.

## A world larger than life

The Stratford season which opens on the RSC's main stage with a new *Macbeth* today week promises to be the strongest in years. It is a season largely run by young directors (Howard Davies, Adrian Noble, Ron Daniels) but its central casting (Derek Jacobi, Michael Gambon, Helen Mirren and Sara Kestelman) suggests that, despite the lure of the Barbican and the fact that most recent RSC productions have been successful on the main stage in London, the company is now well aware of the need to repair some of the fences surrounding its first Warwickshire base.

The last Stratford *Macbeth* was six seasons ago, the celebrated Ian McKellen-Judi Dench chamber production by Trevor Nunn, this one marks a return to the wide stage and, for Sara Kestelman, a return to the role she first played five years ago opposite Keith Baxter at Birmingham. Later this season at Stratford she goes on to a double Goneril (opposite Gambon) on the main stage in Shakespeare, and opposite her current *Macbeth*, Bob Peck, at the Other Place in the Edward Bond variant) and then as yet unnamed *Sweet Bird of Youth* which she will do at the Other Place before moving to the whole batch into the Barbican after Newcastle early next year.

This is for her a kind of homecoming. Sara Kestelman first joined the RSC in 1968, made her London debut with them a year later at the Aldwych and then made her name with them in the celebrated Peter Brook *Midsummer Night's Dream* for which she played Titania and Titania. Since then, until now, she has not been back.

She was born in London 37 years ago, the only daughter of the artist Morris Kestelman who designed the sets for Olivier's *Richard III* and the Alec Guinness *Alchemist* during his wartime seasons at the New Theatre. "My mother was a dress designer and they'd met at art school, so I grew up among painters and designers with the deep conviction that I was destined to be a dancer. I studied for 13

years without ever getting to be very good, but it was as a dancer that I first got into the theatre."

When she was 16, in 1960, she got into the last Robert Atkins season at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park as "a nymph" in *The Tempest*. "In those days I had a lot of red hair and Atkins had always fancied young red-haired ladies but at the Camden School for Girls they seemed to think it was all good experience, so they used to let me off on Wednesday afternoons to do the matinees. It was like being thrown back suddenly into the mid-1920s; Atkins never knew who I was but he'd wonder into the wings and, as the nymphs were all making their exit, there'd be a little scream and a lot of rustling and you'd know he'd pounced again. On the last night he made a wonderful, sad, bitter speech about how he'd never had a subsidy or any proper recognition and after it we were all told to lock our dressing-room doors but at 75 he climbed up a drainpipe and through the lavatory window to kiss us all goodbye. It was a different world."

From there Miss Kestelman rejoined the modern theatre, first as a student at the Central in the generation of Jack Shepherd and Marty Cruickshank, and then straight into rep at the Liverpool Playhouse and the Library Theatre, Manchester.

"Ten pounds a week, that was, in 1967; five weeks the landlady, and on the other five you could live quite surprisingly well. I had this fantasy about becoming a film star but in the meantime I went on doing the real work and that's how it's always been. The RSC first asked me to do *Macbeth* as a carrier straight from drama school, but that seemed a bit pointless so I did the rep instead and by the time I did, I was allowed to understudy Sheila Allen

as Goneril, the role I'm playing now, in the Eric Porter *Leah*; then I took over from Sue Fleetwood on an American tour of *Much Ado* and that led to the *Brook Dream*.

"With one or two exceptions, like Alan Howard, most of that company was still extremely inexperienced in Shakespeare and Peter could be very frightening; every night I went home from rehearsal wondering whether I'd ever be able to do it and right up until the first press night Peter seemed as unsure as the rest of us about precisely what sort of show we had. I remember doing two or three try-outs in front of children at the Arts Centre in Birmingham but it was only on the last two or three days of rehearsal that he suddenly became authoritarian and started giving us fixed moves. The first night was like a tightrope; we had to fall or fly, and we flew."

That *Dream* became a passport to other work, and Sara Kestelman used it to leave the RSC and branch out into television as well as her only West End venture, an eccentric Tony Richardson stage version of *Claudius*. "We were all summoned to rehearsals in a French village that Tony seemed to have bought. You either love a man like that or you hate him, and I loved him; besides, Messalina was the most marvellous part — dancer, murderess, priestess, and died an Emperor. What more could an actress want? We drank a lot of champagne in Tony's swimming pool while John Mortimer was bashing out a script, but sadly that feeling of euphoria did not spread to the reviews and we were off in a month. Still, I'd not have missed it for anything."

Miss Kestelman's film experience has not been a lot happier; despite distinguished work for John Boorman in *Zardoz* and Ken Russell in *Lesbianism* her one bid for box-office success was as the Cheshire Cat in a screen version of *Alice* for which she spent five days stuck up in a tree trying to operate a mechanical hat before being replaced by Roy Kinnear.



Sara Kestelman rehearsing 'Macbeth' at Stratford

"They kept telling me to look sexy like Eartha Kitt, and all I felt was extremely silly; I was padded up like an elephant by a Shepperton costume designer who kept calling me Joan and the whole thing was a fiasco."

From that she went to the comparative safety of the National Theatre where she spent five happy years from 1977, first of all taking over from Maria Aitken in *Bedroom Farce* and then playing *Everything from Bolt's State of Revolution* to Rosalind in *Dexter's As You Like It*. "But gradually the roles got

older and older until I think they thought I'd become Coral Browne, so I decided maybe it was time to move on again. I went to the Young Vic to play *Childe Byron* with David Essex, which was fascinating, not because it entirely worked — which it did not — "but because of Essex. I've been lucky in working with some larger-than-life people of different generations from Atkins through Ken Russell and Tony Richardson to Essex, and that in a way is what this business is all about, people. It's certainly a lot more interesting than marriage or children. So they tell me."

## Dance

### Ideas out of context

#### Ballet Rambert

##### Sadler's Wells

Richard Alston's treatment of *The Rite of Spring* was given at Sadler's Wells on Monday, completing the repertoire for Ballet Rambert's London season. The choreographer, who has been cast differently from the premiere a year ago. Quinny Sacks now plays the chosen girl, giving an account of the part that is slightly less crazed than Sally Owen's, but no less fearful.

Alston's choreography must share the blame for the role's ineffectiveness. It starts with the interesting concept of making the sage a catalyst who, rather than choosing the sacrificial victim, simply provokes her into picking herself. But to make the most of that idea, the part probably needs to be more active, to bring over a more brooding presence or to needle the potential victims more sharply.

As it stands, Alston's *Rite* is full of good ideas; the cult of colour, for instance, or the presence of the protective older woman. But the ideas are not fully worked into a dramatic context, so that, although it is easy to admire what he has

done, one is not very likely to be moved by it.

Actually, Paul Taylor's *Airs*, also given in this programme, in spite of being in form a simple suite of dances with no story line, conveyed more to the quality of the dances and their relation to Handel's music. Lucy Bethune this week has taken over a solo danced last week by Lucy Burge; she does it with a pleasing directness as a costumed dancer, but it is not as good as the one by Rebecca Ham, another replacement leading the ballet's central section.

Taylor's choreography puts all seven dancers in *Airs* into prominence at one time or another, but, to succeed, the performance has to reach a good sense of ensemble. The Rambert cast is not quite uniform enough yet in its standard, but there are some fine individual contributions (Hugh Craig, a young man of special promise, gives a notably controlled energy to all his entries) and it will not take much to bring the whole into focus.

The company generally is looking good under Robert North's leadership, and the programmes he has chosen offer an attractive choice of contrasting styles. You would expect a company to enjoy equally all the works he has added to the repertoire, but a season that includes both *Airs* and *Burge's* theatrical *Ghost Dances* among its premieres offers a very eclectic taste. The company has a great many fine works available that were made for it earlier.

John Percival

## Sinfonietta/Knussen

### Queen Elizabeth Hall/Radio 3

Just as the fantasy world of a child's imagination can often be more richly stimulated by stories read and heard than by the specificity of television images, so the child's music, her final "dream" aria finely scaled and bright with that detail of childhood imagining that makes the work itself so entirely convincing.

From the programme's commentary and monochrome pictures, we could well imagine what the unfinished stage premiere must have been like in Brussels in 1980. Yet it is the meticulously heard and crafted and often beguilingly beautiful colours and textures of Knussen's score that illumine Maurice Sendak's springing libretto.

What makes Knussen's deliberate attempt to revive professional fantasy opera for children (à la *Hansel and Gretel* and *L'enfant et les sortilèges*) so successful is not only this detail but the dramatic potential of the music itself: the more keenly appreciated in concert performance. The climactic sixth scene is, frustratingly, still not ready; but how effective the magic from real to fantasy world as the boy hero Max rocks in a boat on a sea of horn, harp and tremolando strings in the first interlude, how sensitively placed the last three scenes as he returns.

On the other hand, I do find it alarming that no space has been found, in three weeks of performances, for any work that has been in the Rambert repertoire longer than 17 months. The company has a great many fine works available that were made for it earlier.

John Percival

## Concerts

### Festival of India

#### Festival Hall

Monday night's inaugural concert of the Festival of India marked the start of an eight-month presentation of the vibrant music, art, science, and technology in various parts of London. It was built around three outstanding Indian musicians: M. S. Subbulakshmi, Ravi Shankar and Zubin Mehta.

Miss Subbulakshmi, a singer, had the first half, which formed an anthology of Carnatic (southern Indian) devotional pieces, several items each with its distinctive raga and tala being linked together. The accompaniment was provided by a small ensemble of violin, mridangam, ghataam, kanjira and two sitars, and there were rises and falls of intensity within this group that were quite unpredictable to the Western ear.

At the same time, one soon got a sense of this music as being an intricate commentary on the vocal line. The violin playing, at once so intriguingly similar and dissimilar to European practice, is what one most easily relates to, although there was also a marvellous percussion interlude towards the end. This was full of invention and subtlety.

After the interval, East and

## Concerts

### West met in their proverbial

fashion with *Raga-Mala* (Concerto No 2) for sitar and orchestra by Ravi Shankar, in which the composer was accompanied by the London Philharmonic conducted by Zubin Mehta. This was the European premiere of a work, in four movements, written during 1978-80, and it was a curious experience to hear the symphony orchestra employed in such an unusual way. The main point, though, was combining an (amplified) star with orchestra, something for which there are few precedents. This gave rise to many unexpected textures, and the music was full of colour and animation. It was Ravi Shankar's playing that drew the ear like a magnet, however, and one came away with a renewed appreciation of what an extraordinary virtuoso he is.

### Max Harrison

#### LSO/Menuehin

Barbican Hall

Yehudi Menuhin is conducting the London Symphony Orchestra's concert in the Barbican on Monday night. The symphony on Monday night was Beethoven's *Eroica*. They began with Mozart's D major Divertimento, K205.

### London debuts

#### Too little substance

It was both curious and frustrating that the young flautist Bette Rumbel Richards should travel all the way from the States to make her debut in the Purcell Room with such a remarkably insubstantial programme. In just under an hour (including interval) the most weighty and also most imaginatively played piece was Copland's Duo for flute and piano, its open-air, yodelling calls modulated from near to far with a steadiness of breath control that could soon tauten into daring dance rhythms and back again.

While her Faure *Fantasie* was fluent but expressively over-cautious, the mischievous neo-classic melodic counterpoint of her enterprisingly chosen Three Preludes by Robert Muczynski revealed a sharp musical intelligence. It was the more pity that we had so little chance to see it develop and prove itself, and a pity, too, that Miss Richards saddled herself with such a slow-witted and amateurish pianist. Marianne Blok, the Dutch coloratura soprano who has appeared as guest artist with the ENO and Kent Opera, made her recital debut at the Wigmore Hall. The most distinctive, hauntingly still, pure beauty of her natural voice made three *ariae antiche* unusually compelling, particularly her cunning and affectively ornamented Caccini "Amarilli". Fluctuating between a fey poignancy and a fiery flirtatiousness, the very mobility of her voice was particularly well suited to Wolf-Ferrari's *Four Rhapsodies*, while her Spanish songs displayed expressive versatility and skilful contouring within a harder, brighter coloratura timbre.

## Concerts

### Before the concert I had

wondered whether Menuhin might lead the performance himself as violinist; but he was content with a baton to guide a small string ensemble, founded on two doublebasses, and with bassoon doubling the cellos.

Menuhin has been leading chamber orchestral performances of this kind since his Bath Festival days. One could have foreseen that he would lead the *Adagio* with loving hands, that phrasing and nuance would be scrupulously tailored, and the music's moods sympathetically evoked. Ensemble and inner part-movement left a little to be desired in the first movement, and the pulse of the first minuet sounded too heavy and earthy for a courtly dance. A larger band took the platform for Schumann's Piano Concerto. Sitting upstairs in the first tier, I noticed that the woodwind projected their music more immediately than the LSO strings, and that Krystian Zimerman allowed the solo part to melt in the mouth, so to say, without sacrificing clarity. The music was outward brio, but roundly euphonious, with some traditional retouches in the instrumentation.

William Mann

## Theatre

### Blow on Blow

#### Soho Poly

Few crimes are condemned more quickly than childbeating, and few criminals defend themselves more glibly than those who beat children. *Blow on Blow*, the newest offering in the Soho Poly's season of German plays, is a startlingly candid about the whole business. The more so since all the words are taken from one life, from the story told to a Berlin court by a woman who was sentenced to several years in prison for the brutal beatings of one of her children.

That single voice has been edited by Maria Reinhard to tell a story as harsh as any of the best. Veronika M's sometimes rambling statement reaches back to her own childhood memories of a strict mother, of a beating from her father when he swung her by her legs and banged her head against the wall of institution followed by institution where she grew up in the arms of the German state. In about an hour of speaking, the story moves through her marriages and childhood experiences, with husbands either bigamous or jailed, until she meets a man who lifts her out of drink and builds a home with her.

Despite the partial rescue of her life, the state imposes penalties on her earlier lapses and she is imprisoned while her children are taken into care. She fights to regain original custody, taken away in infancy, but that girl is the one who takes the worst of the mother's blows, the one who finds herself bashed against the wall as Veronika M had been. Mover as an immensely suggestive environment exposing the elements of Veronika M's life.

Chailinck pressing presses a lifetime of clothing to each wall while Kika Markham wanders restlessly through the room, telling the story and preparing to return to prison. Miss Markham is more restless than she needs to be, without all the modulations that would finally release the pain of Veronika's life. But she is still feeling her way through the demands of the text and is generally working towards a more effective end. She speaks the words of the translation by Estella Schmid and Billy Colvill with a naturalism too near to art, but the honesty Veronika M burns through.

Ned Chaillet

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WYNDHAM'S THEATRE

## Van Morrison

### Dominion

There is a line in one of Van Morrison's recent devotional songs which goes: "mystical rapture... I am in ecstasy". It is not so very many years since he would take an apparently mundane line or phrase from one of his secular songs and, by exaggerated repetition and elaboration, put himself in the kind of trance which suggested precisely that condition without needing to make such a literal statement.

His current work may be missing the majestic ambition and spiritual ambiguity of such an earlier classic as "Madame George", but then Morrison could not forever continue to teeter on the brink of his own sanity, between dreams and waking, which was the condition that invested his music of a dozen years ago with such uncommon power. If he has chosen to open his eyes and to retreat from the edge, then he makes up for the shedding of mystery by a concentration on his great ability to focus musical forces.

Long before Bruce Springsteen appeared, Morrison was searching for an

## Rock

### idealized synthesis of rock

and r&b styles, hoping to combine the reassuring sound of the horn-led blues-ding arrangement of "It's a Band with a desire to twist the conventional forms. Springsteen was not the only beneficiary of his discoveries, and on Monday evening, in the last of his four London concerts, Morrison proved that he is still the master of his own hybrid.

As ever, he controlled his band — seven musicians and three female singers — with a subtle kind of semaphore, his gestures signalling tempos, breaks, diminuendos and repeats. The contrast between his tubby, immobile figure and the music's lissome grace was just one among the resulting creative tensions.

Two drummers drove the band without needing to pound, a Hammond organ summoned r&b ghosts, and the two horns (the trumpet Mark Isham and the tenor saxophonist Pee Wee Ellis) and three singers were deployed as antiphonal choruses, against which Morrison could play vocal phrasing of such rhythmic acuity that sometimes (as in the infectious new "Bright Side of the Road") it seemed to lift the band by itself.

## Richard Williams

### "Wave-length"

prefaced the set, which concluded a charming good-natured arrangement of "It's a Band in the Game", an intent version of Sonny Boy Williamson's demon-driven "Help Me", a relaxed "Tupelo Honey", and a clutch of new songs, either nostalgic ("Cleaning Windows"), or devotional ("She Gives Me Religion"). "Dweller on the Threshold", "Beautiful Vision", Of the latter, noteworthy were "Vanilo Staircase", in which Morrison produced a few bars of brilliantly appropriate lead guitar, and another in which his rapid-fire monologue mentioned Joyce, Eliot, Auden, Isherwood, Ginsberg and both Dylans before peaking in an electrifying exchange of shouts with Ellis. The encore included a disappointingly slack "Cyprian Avenue", a ferocious "Gloria", and a celebratory "What'd I Say".

Someone complained afterwards that Morrison remains an awkward performer who still does not know what to do with himself between songs or during other musicians' solos. Nothing becomes him and his music so well as that utter lack of artifice.

Richard Williams



Morrison: lack of artifice



# Outbreak of peace over the Wall

Patricia Clough reports on a growing East German movement against nuclear arms

Quietly and unobtrusively, something that looks remarkably like a peace movement is growing up in the most loyal and strategically important wing of the Soviet camp: East Germany.

It is still a tender plant which could easily be crushed under the communist Government's heel. But the East German authorities, who unwittingly nurtured it themselves, seem at a loss to know what to do about it.

It has been fed for months on a massive diet of propaganda against the new Nato missiles, the "warmongering" Reagan administration and in praise of the peace movement in West Germany.

All this would probably have had little effect—such is the East Germans' faith in their official media—if the basic facts had not been reported on West German television and radio which reach most parts of the country.

The news struck at a fear which is as deep among East Germans as it is among West Germans—the fear of another war.

"They were always fairly sure the Russians did not want another war, they know how terrible they had suffered during the last one," a Western observer says.

"They used to be sure the Americans would never start one, but after all the talk in Washington they are no longer so sure. They are afraid."

The first stirrings came last autumn. All at once, peace and disarmament became a burning issue in the East German Protestant church, in the youth groups and the regional synods.

Apparently spontaneously, Herr Stephan Hermlin, a leading East German writer, organised an Eastern West writers' peace conference in East Berlin.

These developments apparently suited the Government's own ends. Herr Hermlin was able to hold his congress, and Western TV and press were permitted to attend.

But the regime got more than it bargained for. The writers, like the young Christians, agreed that Nato missiles were bad. But then, they went on to argue, are the Soviet missiles not bad too? Why can't we do away with all nuclear weapons?

The young people began to fret at the militarization of East German life. They started to protest at the compulsory military training in schools, the endless military parades, and to demand the right for conscientious objectors to do social work instead of national service.

The movement came briefly but spectacularly into the open on February 13, the 37th anniversary of the British and American raids on Dresden, when in a couple of hours the beautiful city was destroyed and 300,000 people—four times more than at Hiroshima—were killed.

Some 5,600 young people armed with candles and flowers flocked from many parts of the country to the commemoration service in Dresden's Church of Our Lady.

Many of them wore white strips of cloth round their heads with the slogan "Make Peace Without Weapons" and arm patches with the words "Swords into Ploughshares".

Later they moved over to another church for a long and intense debate with their bishops and to sing, in English, "Give Peace a Chance" and "We Shall Overcome".

The Stasi—security police—were there trying to look inconspicuous in anoraks and jeans. But they did not intervene and the young people disappeared as quietly as they had come.

Little else is known about the movement, or "Peace efforts" as the East German clergy prefer to call it. It is wholly spontaneous, shapeless, leaderless and evidently many-faceted like that in the West.

It has no organization, no media to magnify it, and only a grapevine on which to communicate. The strength of the feeling is difficult to gauge in a country where involvement in such activities can wreck a person's whole future.

"It is still a minority," said one East German pastor who works with young people, "but it is building up." It is not clear how much is pure anti-nuclear sentiment and how much may simply be rebellion against authority or the Soviet Union. But the

pastor maintains that it is driving force behind it—as in the West German peace movement—is a trend among young people towards more spiritual values.

As yet, the movement is taking communism as its word. The ubiquitous arm patches depict also the statue of a man beating a sword into a plough share which the Soviet Union placed outside the United Nations building in New York.

The Government says tirelessly it wants peace—so it can hardly argue with young people in Dresden commemorating the senselessness of war. It has always supported Easter disarmament marches in the West; now the young people are talking of holding one of their own.

The Government is evidently in a spot. "It cannot crack down on people who demonstrate for peace, yet everything that is not controlled by it is automatically assumed to be hostile to the state," western observers said.

Perhaps the best measure of the movement's strength is the importance which the

authorities are attaching to it. The main tactic, for the moment, is to absorb it. Officially, peace is all the rage in East Berlin. The official Communist Youth Movement has held a Peace Week, and a peace-oriented political song festival with a dove as its symbol. It has been selling peace T-shirts, placards and postcards with the dove motif. One big Berlin bookstore has an exhibition of peace paintings in its window; naturally all the missiles are American.

There is even talk of the communist youth holding their own Easter march. But the message of the official "peace movement" is absolutely clear. "Peace," it insists, "must be armed."

The movement has also created a dilemma for the Protestant church which is its main breeding ground. (The small Catholic Church is not involved). It fears that the pacifists are stepping outside the narrow non-political area in which the church is allowed relative freedom and its future work will be jeopardised.

At the same time the Church is painfully conscious of having failed to take a stand against the Nazis and the Second World War and never wants to make that mistake again.

It received a clear warning of the dangers recently when a pastor who had drawn up an appeal against missiles and compulsory military service was hauled in by police and questioned for two days.

At present the clergy fear not so much the regime as the reaction in the West. "It is not a pro-Western movement, it is not a revolt against communism," says a West German pacifist leader with close contacts in the movement. "Although it is influenced by the West German peace movement, it is not some pan-Germanic awakening. They are talking of the worst thing that can happen is that the West should get it wrong and play us up as dissidents or another Solidarity. Then the authorities will get nervous and crack down."

"We know the conditions we have to live in and the methods we can use," they say. "Support from the West can only harm us. We must fight on our own."



In Potsdam, young people take part in an organized demonstration against Nato's European-based nuclear forces; but East Germans are also beginning to criticise their own nuclear policy

## Henry Fairlie

# Reagan, still a star in the Mid-West

No one denies that this year's Congressional election will be the most interesting and simply the most exciting for many a year. So after a good lunch on Capitol Hill last week I boarded a sleeping car at Union Station at 3.55 pm.

The only way to cover the mid-term election is to travel the country to the Senators' and Congressmen's individual States and the most rewarding way to travel in America is still by train, if a train is still running to wherever one is trying to go.

Even a journey of a mere 18 hours from Washington to Chicago has its lessons to teach, reminding one of the vastness and diversity of the nation which will seem to vote as one nine months from now.

By sunset we had already crossed the swirling Shenandoah and Potomac rivers which converge at Harper's Ferry where three States also meet. Before us lay the Cumberland Gap through which the Alleghenies, from there the great plains unfold until they at last reach the Rockies. Washington is soon forgotten. The focus has changed. The West is in front.

In the dining car I had a drink with some of the passengers. This one of the advantages of trains: one can choose one's companions. One of them was a businessman from Pittsburgh who always spends his Christmas in England. He wanted to talk about England. I wanted to talk about Pittsburgh. All that

one now reads about Pittsburgh is of the steady decline of the steel industry. I asked him if it would recover. He returned an expected "no". Pittsburgh must be very depressed, I said, and his answer was unexpected: "Not really. The impact on the economy is not very great. Pittsburgh has become a financial more than an industrial centre."

I talked later to another man from Pittsburgh. He told the same story: "The steel industry is hurting, but it isn't hurting Pittsburgh." To be jolting in reality that Pittsburgh can no longer be classified as just a steel city is to be reminded that one must get out of Washington to discover all that is going on in this huge land. Even before we reach Pittsburgh after eight hours, my pictures of the industrial north-east and its depression had shifted.

We drew into Pittsburgh shortly before midnight. I hopped out of my bedroom on to the platform. A few minutes later the train from New York drew in, on time as we had been.

There then took place that busy, noisy night-time shunting which I always associated with Crewe. The Washington and New York sections were joined, luggage vans fixed to luggage vans, sleeping cars

next to sleeping cars to make one train for the long haul to Chicago. It was not only schoolboy fun to watch the railway men playing trains with their immense diesel engines. One learnt from the passengers who were embarking and disembarking to go to the devastating floods about which one had casually read. The two rivers which meet at Fort Wayne, swollen by a quick thaw, had become one churning sea covering the town. Yet on the platform at 7.30 am were the commuters, waiting for their train.

I asked a ticket collector if he could bring me back a Fort Wayne newspaper. What did Fort Wayne, not network television news, think of its floods?

This was strong Reagan country at the last election, which he must hold for his party this year. He had visited the city to throw a sandbag or two for the cameras as it tried to re-inforce its dykes. In the editorial defending him for that visit. His descent on the

city, had stirred a lot of criticism in Fort Wayne. The defence in the editorial was not enthusiastic. It seemed odd in such a bastion of Mid-West Republicanism that so ordinary a visit by a President to what he later designated a disaster area should need to be so anxiously defended.

One incumbent Republican Congressman, a moderate, had been defeated by a State senator, a Conservative. He had been criticized for not giving uncritical support to Mr Reagan. Was this, then, a signal? Hardly. Another moderate Republican Congressman elsewhere in the State had successfully fended off a challenge from a Conservative.

What is more, in the most hard-fought contest for a State office, the candidate mostly clerically relied on Mr Reagan's name, finished a poor third. If there was anything at all to be told from the tally of all the results, it was that support of Mr Reagan and his policies does not automatically guarantee success. Yet neither does it automatically spell defeat.

There is uneasiness in his party, and there is among the people in this vital mid-West State, but one cannot overlook the fact that, at the

right moment this year, he may still throw a sandbag or two into his party's dykes, more effectively than he did at Fort Wayne. One has only to gaze at the prosperity of Chicago moreover, the hub of the mid-West and its bustling life, to wonder how deeply people actually are upset by the economic situation, unless it directly touches them.

They are worried, they grumble, some are scared. But there is also a mood out there that it might be much worse—especially under anyone else than Mr Reagan.

At the weekend I travelled on to Wisconsin which advertises itself as America's dairyland. It is a state with a very individual political tradition, with a strongly progressive streak to its West Republicanism. At the last election it swung almost uniformly to Mr Reagan, only Madison, the state capital and the seat of a traditionally liberal university holding out.

Wisconsin moves is really indicative of only its own mood. Yet its progressive tradition makes it an interesting state in which to try to judge the character and strength of the conservatism on which Mr Reagan must be able to call again this year.

I sat down after a couple of days and decided that the

factory has installed for the benefit of women night-workers, lists among them not only hairdressing salons, food shops and shoe-repairers but also a psychology clinic where workers can go to "unburden their minds".

Though the Indian government is notoriously sensitive about foreign film crews, Prafulla Mohanti was allowed exceptional freedom when making his programme *My Village My Life*, which is to be screened on BBC2 tomorrow night. Mohanti made the film in his native village of Nanpur in the impoverished state of Orissa, and because of his personal involvement, the Indian government gave of its usual insistence on an official liaison officer being attached to the crew to watch what they were doing.

Mohanti was brought up in the village, and still returns there for several months each year, although he has had a successful career as a writer since coming to Britain, originally as a town planner for the Greater London Council.

Mohanti's book of the same title as the television film has now sold 35,000 copies here, is translated into Norwegian and Danish and is in its second edition in Japanese. Bill Morton, executive producer for BBC television, has himself filmed in Indian villages but says he has never before had the feeling of giving such a unique insight into what life is really like for the 600 million who live in the country's 500,000 villages. He says: "The

# Newman, the only name in the frame

A profile of the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner



Sir Kenneth Newman: a man for all seasons

fight against terrorism and street disorder.

On past performance the reality is likely to be more even-handed. Sir Kenneth, son of a Sussex builder, rose in London to head both the community relations branch and re-organize police reaction to civil disorder in the 1960s. He was sceptical of responding to mugging scares by inundating areas with the Special Patrol Group, analysed police confrontations with blacks and tried to limit police responses to incidents so that situations were not inflamed by phalanxes of officers.

Such ideas might have prevented problems like Brixton last year but if riots did occur Sir Kenneth also had answers. The simple logic of his reorganization of training police for public disorder so that policemen were no longer acting as individuals but as unified groups is now being throughout Britain.

The ideas were unpopular at the time but Sir Kenneth is a man who perseveres: he took a law degree by getting up early to study. When he went to Ulster he also faced unpopularity as yet another Englishman foisted on the province by its Whitehall masters, but again he triumphed.

He took a staid, embittered and demoralized RUC and brought it out of the shadow of the Army presence and protection. His short, fit figure—he hardly drinks—could be found in the dead of night among patrols in Belfast's toughest streets.

While equipping his men with the latest computers and arms, he also worked to end the province's general lawlessness, appealing to the public to support its own police force. It was not always a happy courtship; the mistreatment of police prisoners brought harsh criticism, but in 1976 the number of people killed in Ulster stood at 297, compared with 113 in 1979.

It was in fact in Ulster where he came to be admired by his men, that Sir Kenneth first became a contender for the London job, another difficult and arduous post. Although officers such as Mr James Anderson, the controversial Greater Manchester chief constable, have often

publicly expressed their interest in London the Home Office's eyes have not wavered from Sir Kenneth.

Mr Merilyn Rees, fresh from Ulster himself as Home Secretary in 1977, clearly saw Sir Kenneth as successor to Sir Robert, but the needs of Ulster were greater than those of London at the time. With Sir David in place for at least five years, Sir Kenneth went to Bramshill.

It was there in the aftermath of the riots in Bristol in 1980 that Sir Kenneth said: "The police have certain objectives, one of them being to enforce the law; but it is a higher, superior objective to keep the peace." In Belfast marches might be policed

When he went to Ulster

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by its Whitehall masters,

but again he triumphed

with a low presence but using video cameras and retrospective arrests, law enforcement remained.

This year at Bramshill, before the announcement of his new job, Sir Kenneth was looking at Scarman and trying to find the balanced policing he called for. Sir Kenneth was to start projects on inner-city problems and the college is building a complex to stimulate major operations such as public disorder.

That is the sort of approach the Home Office are looking for in London now, someone who will continue to tune the Metropolitan Police to all the demands of the 1980s with imagination and logic. In Ulster Sir Kenneth spoke of the police combining 'toughness' with sensitivity. Sir Kenneth may prove to be neither a John Alderson nor a James Anderson, but a man for all seasons.

Stewart Trender

## Two gentlemen try for that certain style

While the Institute of Directors decamped to the Albert Hall yesterday for their annual convention, men of style took over their Bell Mall headquarters to choose between two finalists in the first Man of Style competition, sponsored by Fenton Menswear.

Gordon Bryant, a football-playing Ford Escort owner who has six suits and works in a bank in Ramsgate, was pitted against David Tewkesbury, who enjoys jogging and works in a car-hi business in Farnham, Surrey. Under the stern and stylish gaze of the Duke of Wellington and Leopold I, King of the Belgians, resplendent in full military dress on the Waterloo Room walls, the pair had to act out an embarrassing charade with a Manuel-like waiter in a make-believe restaurant.

The crucial test of style was how to cope with the suggestion that they should buy a bottle of wine they could not afford. Bryant sent his back on the pretence that he did not like the taste. Tewkesbury proposed to leave his watch as security. The Iron Duke and Leopold did not seem impressed.

Tewkesbury stood out valiantly against all the normal rules of good manners, by ignoring his actress-companion's request for champagne or Nuits St Georges, ordering instead some cheap still white. Manuel, meanwhile, con-

tinued in fine style: "We gotta a red, and we gotta a white. Have you got a bottle-opener?"

Bryant was declared the winner and given the gold cup, only to have it unceremoniously snatched away after protests from the jury. Finally both shared the prize money, and Tewkesbury went home with the cup.

## Unkind cut?

In a show of solidarity with President Reagan, the Poles and the Afghans, the EEC finance ministers have agreed to restrict imports of caviare to 75 per cent of the 1980 total.

To add to the grim confrontational news, it will be equally difficult to purchase Russian king crab, tinned salmon, refrigerators, alarm clocks, and ambergris. The restrictions will cut EEC imports from the Soviet Union by a crippling 1 per cent.

The Allington Court Gymnasium in London has revoked the memberships of several body builders. The reason given was that they took up too much space.

## Nostalgic note

When Robert Cohen performs with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall tomorrow he will, at the age of only 22, be celebrating the tenth anniversary of his debut there. He still has, but of course no longer plays, the three-quarter size cello with which he made his first appearance.

Cohen will play the work, the Elgar cello concerto, alongside

## THE TIMES DIARY



To see the pheasants strutting about the north Hampshire fields like farmyard chickens, safe from legal pursuit for another six months, need close relatives to many of the world's most endangered species. Yet the justification for an exhibition by leading wildlife artists the Bladen Gallery, Harborne, Tarrant, near Andover, is that of 48 pheasant species, a third are under threat of

extinction. Things are little better for some of the other galliformes, which include francolins, curassows and megapodes as well as wild turkeys.

While it used to be "up goes a gun, bang goes pheasant, down comes half-a-crown," a PHST calculates that nowadays it costs £10 to put a pheasant over the guns. Cartridges are 8p each, and last season in Hampshire the birds were £3 a brace, so even the most carefully conserved pheasants are not the bargain they were.

it is only the second in 40 years and likely to be the last because there are so few survivors left, the same time he thinks it will usefully counter recent adverse comment about the Singapore catastrophe. Field Marshal Earl Wavell wrote that if all units in Malaya had been trained and led with the foresight and imagination Brigadier Alan Stevens showed in training the 93rd "the story of the campaign would have been quite different". Stewart, now 86, will be in the chair at the reunion.

## Red line day

This weekend is likely to see the last reunion of surviving members of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the 93rd), the "thin red line" who fought the Malayan campaign of 1941-42. They will be joined at Stirling Castle by some of the Royal Marines who joined with them in the defence of Singapore after the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and who were immediately nicknamed the Plymouth Argylls.

Colonel David Boyle, who is organizing the reunion, tells me

## Village insights

Though the Indian government is notoriously sensitive about foreign film crews, Prafulla Mohanti was allowed exceptional freedom when making his programme *My Village My Life*, which is to be screened on BBC2 tomorrow night. Mohanti made the film in his native village of Nanpur in the impoverished state of Orissa, and because of his personal involvement, the Indian government gave of its usual insistence on an official liaison officer being attached to the crew to watch what they were doing.

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## Declared interest

A woman who has been daughter, wife, a mother-in-law to MPs, and also an MP herself is well placed to write about the role of women in political life. One of the more risqué anecdotes Lady Fisher, wife of Sir Nigel Torry MP for Kingston-upon-Thames, will include in her book is one of her husband's near-riotous response to her request for a pairing at the House one night.

Deputy Sheriff James Galway flies into London this week, flashing his badge of office presented to him by the law enforcement authorities of Prince George's county in Maryland. The badge comes free with the job, which could require the perpetratee to turn out in a midnight posse. But I gather Galway was made to pay for his own Stetson, which he purchased at a tourist shop after a recording session at Nashville, Tennessee.

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## Doubling up

Athens did not get the Elgin Marbles back from the British Museum, but it did receive from British Leyland yesterday a brand-new double-decker bus on a trial basis. In the hope of proving that double-deckers are the answer to the Greek capital's chaotic traffic problem.

The demonstration bus, a model appropriately called

## Troubled waters

One of the best-known landmarks on Saturday's university boat race course has become a bit of an embarrassment. Richmond Borough Council has just turned down plans which would have involved the demolition of Harrods' depository.

The building was purpose-built to hold customers' acquisitions, and surplus chattels in the days when people quite often had more than they knew what to do with. It was a splendid place with lifts capable of carrying Rolls-Royces into upper-storey storage. When Sir John Betjeman was taken on a tour he went, as is his wont, into ecstasy.

Harrods still uses the building for storing bulky items, and surplus stock. The company's plans for the site were to use 188 flats and houses, and to use part of its nearby sports ground for new warehousing, workshops and offices. Local residents favoured redeveloping the depository site, but opposed the building on the sports field. For the time being Richmond has rejected both schemes.

## Mental health

From Mr Malcolm Hurst. The concerted attack on clause 33 (Mental Health) (Amendment) Bill is unduly alarmed. The Bill is a necessary and sensible measure to ensure that a patient's right to privacy is not abused by the medical profession. The Bill is a necessary and sensible measure to ensure that a patient's right to privacy is not abused by the medical profession.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MR WHITELAW AT BAY

This is the most critical week that Mr Whitelaw has faced in his time as Home Secretary — not the most critical for the country, but the week in which his personal political standing is put to the most severe test. There is much anxiety in the country over the rise in crime and much dissatisfaction within the Conservative Party over his performance in dealing with it. On Monday evening he underwent the scrutiny of the Conservative backbench Home Affairs committee, and came through it with success. Today there is to be a debate in the House of Commons on the increase in crime and tomorrow in the Commons on an Opposition motion on law and order. That Labour decided to devote one of its supply days to a topic that is normally regarded as being of more political value to the Conservatives is an indication of how beleaguered Mr Whitelaw looked to be on this issue.

The public has been alarmed about the crime rate for some time. The alarm has been fanned by two recent developments. One was the publication of the statistics for serious offences in England and Wales. The other was the demand from the Police Federation for the restoration of capital punishment. This demand has stimulated the appearance on the order paper of the House of Commons of a motion that has already been signed by more than 90 Conservative backbenchers, although there is no prospect of a majority of MPs in this Parliament voting to bring back the death penalty.

There is always scope for argument about the precise significance of crime statistics, because they tend by their very nature to be unreliable indicators. That applies particularly to the less serious offences, where not

every crime that is committed is reported. The latest criminal statistics are not in themselves conclusive. Although the increase of ten per cent in England and Wales in 1981 was high, the rate of increase was not so high as in either 1974 or 1977. Much of the change can be attributed to the increases in theft and the handling of stolen goods. The number of murders and sexual offences has even fallen.

The figures need to be kept in proportion, but they are not to be explained away. Serious crime has been rising at a disturbing rate for some time. That is evident both from the statistics and from common observation. Public alarm, particularly over crimes of violence, has out-run even that rate of increase. This is not something that exists only in the fevered imagination of politicians, journalists and broadcasters. These are social and political facts to which any government is bound to respond.

But how should the Home Secretary respond? There is no cause for panic, partly because the figures do not warrant it, but even more because this is a field in which sudden dramatic decisions are usually of less value than the steady thrust of a consistent policy. The first element of that policy should be to maintain support for the police. If criminals are not caught they cannot be sentenced. This Government has in fact a good record in improving police pay and equipment, which are vital to recruitment. Mr Whitelaw is also intending to introduce changes in the law governing police procedure, going beyond the Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament.

The other critical element in a coherent policy on law and order is sentencing. If convicted criminals are not

given an appropriate sentence it is no deterrent to them and others and a positive discouragement to the police. But criticism here comes from two different quarters. There are those who complain that excessive sentences have led to overcrowded prisons, and others who maintain that hardened criminals are being treated too leniently. In fact the two criticisms are not contradictory, so long as one appreciates that they refer to different categories of offender.

It is necessary to reduce the number of non-violent, relatively minor criminals in prison if serious offenders are to be kept in conditions that are both humane and prevent prison becoming a university of crime. This Government has done something, though not enough, to encourage shorter sentencing — though one must always acknowledge that sentences are very properly awarded by the courts and not by any minister. It has also a reasonable record in largely preserving the prison building programme when all about it was being cut.

Mr Whitelaw should not then be short of ammunition in his own defence. The reasonable tone, which irritates many of his critics, is necessary quality in a Home Secretary who is to reassure the disparate elements in a troubled society. The personalizing of the attacks upon him has also strengthened his position. Some Conservative backbenchers who have not previously been among his admirers now believe that it would be folly to sacrifice him on the altar of law and order. But while his continuation in office seems assured, the task that he now faces is to win the confidence of an agitated party and uneasy public for a policy that must be firm but need not be dramatic.

## THE NATIVES ARE RESTLESS

In May 1981 an article appeared in *Commentary*, the influential American Jewish magazine, arguing that Israel had been unimaginative in allowing supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization to monopolize the political leadership of the population in the occupied territories. The author, Professor Menachem Milson, head of the Institute of Asian and African Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, asserted that many Palestinians did not in fact support the PLO but lacked leadership, and that the Israeli authorities had made very little effort to encourage the emergence of new leaders.

Professor Milson was perhaps being unduly modest, for he had himself laid the foundations of a more adventurous policy in 1978, when he was adviser on Arab affairs to the military commander of the occupied territories. It was with his encouragement that Mr Mustafa Dodin, a former Jordanian minister, founded the Hebron Village Association, through which Arab villages obtained money from the Israeli authorities for development projects.

It was true, however, that until last year not very much had been done to follow up Mr Dodin's initiative and exploit it politically. That was to change after last summer's Israeli elections, when General Ariel Sharon became defence minister and so assumed responsibility for the government of the occupied territories. Mr Sharon, it seems, was impressed by the *Commentary* article. (For academics with political ambitions *Commentary* is a good place to publish: it was also with an article there that Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick caught the eye of Governor Reagan.)

Last November Professor Milson became the first head of a new "civilian"

administration in the West Bank, the declared purpose of which was to involve more Arabs in the day-to-day running of the administration and so to prepare them for the application of autonomy as envisaged in the Camp David accords. Other village leagues were formed, in emulation of the Hebron one, with strong encouragement — not to say pressure — from the Israeli administration, and in the teeth of intimidation from the PLO, now joined by Jordan.

Village politics in any country tend to be apolitical in the national sense and to concentrate on parish pump issues which put a premium on a working relationship with higher authority, whatever its political colour. That does not mean that villagers are necessarily without opinions on national issues, but they find it more appropriate (and sometimes safer) to voice such opinions when gathered together in towns and universities. Palestine in that respect is no different from any other country, and Professor Milson, for all his orientalist erudition, is no different from previous colonial governors in many parts of the world: dismissive and when necessary repressive towards urban and educated groups voicing nationalist demands, paternalist towards peaceful village elders, and on the look-out for interlocuteurs valables.

Such policies have seldom if ever been successful in the long run because the only really valid interlocutors are the ones capable of mobilising popular support for a political programme — are almost invariably those saying what the colonial governor does not want to hear. The village elders may be good at settling local disputes over marriage portions or grazing rights, but they tend to cut a sorry figure when sent

in by the colonial power to bat against nationalists on a political wicket. (Who now remembers Mr Ian Smith's Council of Chiefs?)

The present unrest on the West Bank has been directly provoked by Mr Milson's policies. He thinks or affects to think, in an interview with the *Guardian* yesterday — that is because "the PLO, who are afraid they are losing their hold on the population, are pushing things to a head". That proposition is, to say the least, unproven.

What is certainly true is that virtually all politically aware Palestinians on the West Bank are intensely suspicious of the new "civilian" administration because they see it as a step away from straightforward military occupation arising from a state of war and towards a permanent annexation in pursuance of Israel's claim to sovereignty — which is also how both Mr Begin and the Palestinians have tended to interpret the "autonomy" proposed as a five-year transitional solution by the Camp David accords.

The Egyptian interpretation, that autonomy would be a transitional stage towards an independent Palestinian state, finds few takers on the West Bank because people there can see that Israel would retain ultimate control and that Israel has no intention of allowing an independent state to emerge.

For the inhabitants of the West Bank it is Hobson's choice. "Civilian" or military administration, autonomy or no autonomy, they face continued Israeli rule and expanding Israeli colonization of their land. If the world wishes them to abstain from violence, it has to find a way of offering them a better choice than that.

## Doubts on 'police accountability'

From the Chief Constable of Manchester

Sir, In the BBC 1 *Question Time* programme on March 18 a brief discussion took place on my recent proposal for the appointment of non-political police boards to oversee local police administration.

I was disappointed by it on two important counts. First, not a single contributor had a proper grasp of the essential point of my argument, which could be due to poor articulation on my part or misunderstanding through the press. And second, to my dismay, all the panelists, without exception, demonstrated a quite abysmal lack of detailed knowledge of the real workings of our existing police committee structure, which surely illustrates just how large is the current problem we face.

However, one rather frightening matter clearly emerged. Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, stated categorically that "police accountability" for him means direct political control of all police operations.

He used as an example the "swamp" tactics in London last year and said, in effect, that under his declared policy large numbers of police officers would not be allowed to enter an area to combat street crime without the support of the Greater London Council. Even members of the studio audience appeared to balk at this particular comment.

It is precisely because of Ken Livingstone's declared intention, precisely because of similar statements expressed elsewhere, and precisely because I fear the worst for the future, that I recommended so forcibly the need for police to be accountable to a more independent and balanced body of people with no political axe to grind and without loss of real community involvement.

Yours faithfully,  
J. ANDERTON,  
Chief Constable,  
P.O. Box 22 (S.West P.D.O.),  
Chester House,  
Boyer Street,  
Manchester,  
March 19.

From Mr G. V. Harries

Sir, In your news reports, and those of the BBC, the phrase "police and civilians" appears from time to time. This is convenient but misleading. Ought we not to remind ourselves that the police are citizens like everyone else and that in general they are given no greater power in protecting the law than the ordinary citizen has?

In the words of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure (1929), "the police of this country have never been recognized in law or by tradition, as a force distinct from the general body of citizens."

Yours truly,  
G. V. HARRIES,  
Rokeby,  
Badgeworth Lane,  
Badgeworth,  
Cheltenham,  
March 21.

## Race and crime

From the Bishop of Willesden

Sir, By reminding us that Asians and blacks are far more susceptible than whites to racial attacks the AUEW (TASS) General Secretary (March 16) provided a response to my article of March 18. It is no doubt hoped that the release of mugging statistics in ethnic categories will assist effective action over this problem.

I submit that a sensitive and compassionate nation has other, longer term obligations as well; for example, to realize what it must feel like to belong to the black minority, every member of which stands out clearly whenever he or she goes on to the streets.

Those whom Ronald Butt styles as race-relations pressure groups recognize an obligation to value rather than coldly tolerate the newcomers in our midst. Many are descended from those whom our forefathers caused to be carried across the Atlantic and sold, two centuries ago.

A change of attitude may take time and involve pain for us in the process. Those who recognize this obligation cannot be typecast into one mould. This correspondent's friends would have difficulty in describing him as other than quietly conservative.

Yours faithfully,  
HEWLETT WILLESSEN,  
Chairman,  
Community and Race Relations Unit Board,  
British Council of Churches,  
173 Willesden Lane, NW6,  
March 19.

## Film cassette piracy

From Mr R A B Cottrell

Sir, Mr Winner (March 18) has obviously not read that neglected masterpiece of English literature, Lord Denning's *Pirate King* judgment in *Rank Film Distributors and others v Video Information Centre and others*. The Copyright Act provides that a copyright owner is entitled to damages equivalent to the depreciation caused by infringement to the value of a copyright, and also, because all illegal copies are held to be the property of the copyright owner, to the total of the value of such copies if they have been sold.

As the last probably prevents a pirate making any profit, one such action should suffice to put any pirate out of business.

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. B. COTTRELL,  
25 Crosby Row,  
The Borough, SE1.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Mr Prior's plan for Ulster Assembly

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton, Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article (March 22) on Mr Prior's proposed Assembly for Ulster overlooks a fundamental issue.

The founders of Ulster Unionism, Carson and Craig did not want devolved government. They wanted to play their part at Westminster along with representatives from the rest of the Kingdom. It was the British Government which imposed Stormont in the hope that Dublin and Belfast would eventually co-operate in a Council of All Ireland.

The result was that the real political leaders of Ulster remained at Stormont while MPs who came to Westminster, though often personally distinguished, had little political influence. None of them ever sat in a British Cabinet. Ulster was thus deprived of a natural goal for political ambition and denied the wider and more tolerant horizons which could have followed from taking part in the government of the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,  
JULIAN AMERY,  
112, Eaton Square, SW1,  
March 22.

## Palestinian homeland

From the Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Sir, Reading the advertisement published in *The Times* of March 16 under the title "Peace in the Middle East" one cannot help but remember Arnold Toynbee's wise words:

Right and wrong are the same in Palestine as anywhere else. What is peculiar about the Palestine conflict is that the world has listened to the party that has committed the offence and has turned a deaf ear to the victims.

From the terms of their advertisement it is clear that the Vedanta Movement, like so many others before them, have been listening only to "the party that has committed the offence". That has led them into expressing views that are both unjust and ill-founded. They have lent themselves to a campaign which Israeli and Zionist propagandists are carrying on at the present time in order to win opinion in this country to their point of view.

The advertisement invites the Palestinians to accept a version of history which is, to say the least, tendentious.

At the time when the League of Nations issued its Mandate, the territories east and west of the Jordan River were administered separately for many centuries. Throughout the period of Ottoman rule Jordan was part of the vilayet (province) of Syria. Palestine was divided into three sanjaks (districts), one (Jerusalem) administered directly from Istanbul, and two attached to Beirut. As Norman Bentwich (the Jewish lawyer who served as Attorney-General in Palestine during the Mandate) observed in his book, *Palestine*:

The understandings given during the war to the Arabs as to the autonomous Arab region included the territory (east of the Jordan), and it also required to publish examination results wherever appropriate. As mothers have little real choice except to accept a hospital confinement, surely mothers should have access to information about maternity hospitals, so they can make an informed choice between hospitals as they can between schools.

To ensure this, maternity hospitals should be required to publish information about their policies i.e. labour ward practices, infant feeding methods, and about their results, i.e. rates for induction of labour, epidurals, etc.

Yours sincerely,  
DIANE PACKHAM,  
9 Moorfield,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
March 18.

The next decade this would be a boon as it would bring forward the retirement of stations with thermal efficiencies of around 20 per cent and their replacement by modern plant operating at 40 per cent. Spare nuclear capacity would also enable more coal to be used as an oil and gas substitute and as a valuable raw material. The CEB's forecasts could well turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,  
STANLEY STEWARD,  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall.

## Electricity policy

From Mr Stanley Steward

Sir, Professor Cassels (March 18) in justice to the CEBG (Central Electricity Generating Board) points out the impossibility of forecasting electricity demand over long periods and makes valuable suggestions for reducing the time scale.

There is another aspect which needs to be born in mind and that is the need to provide for a temporary excess capacity when nuclear power is involved. During

the next decade this would be a boon as it would bring forward the retirement of stations with thermal efficiencies of around 20 per cent and their replacement by modern plant operating at 40 per cent. Spare nuclear capacity would also enable more coal to be used as an oil and gas substitute and as a valuable raw material. The CEBG's forecasts could well turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,  
STANLEY STEWARD,  
The Athenaeum,  
Pall Mall.

## The Pope's visit

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, Mr Longley writes today (March 23) of "Mr Enoch Powell's stern warning last year that placing one papal foot on English soil was enough to dethrone the Queen in that instant".

For those who may not recognize this as a joke, what I actually said in my speech of December 5, 1980, was that it is constitutionally and logically impossible for England to contain both the Queen and the Pope. Before that could happen, the essential character of the one or the other would have had to be surrendered. If the Queen, "on earth the supreme governor of the Church of England", then his Holiness is not in this realm "Christ's vicar upon the earth". The assertion which his Holiness makes and the assertion which her Majesty personifies are irreconcilable. Let no one suppose that when a Pope sets foot on the soil of England, one claim, one assertion, has not by that very act given place to the other.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. ENOCH POWELL,  
House of Commons,  
March 23.

## Saving a Stubbs for the nation

From Mr Martin Butlin

Sir, As the expert adviser whose successful appeal to the Export Reviewing Committee led to the withholding of the export licence for George Stubbs's "Groomer with John Pratt" on Newmarket Heath, I cannot let pass Julian Pritchard's letter in your issue of March 22. That I was successful in my application, and that the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the Victoria and Albert Museum are both prepared to make large contributions towards the purchase of the picture, is perhaps answer enough. However, certain points in Mr Pritchard's letter possibly deserve more specific treatment.

Mr Pritchard suggests that the reputation of Stubbs in this country is somehow exceptional. The very fact that the price of £750,000 has been offered by a private American collector gives the lie to this suggestion. There is also a considerable interest in Stubbs on the Continent. For instance, the authorities of the Louvre have made known their interest in putting on a large-scale exhibition of the artist's work.

Mr Pritchard devotes a whole paragraph to what he sees as the ineptitude of Stubbs's composition. In fact the close juxtaposition of forms to which he takes exception is a deliberate and positive feature of Stubbs's painting. Many of Stubbs's most successful compositions play games, as it were, with such juxtapositions. On very rare occasions these games fail to come off but in this picture anyone with an eye for classical composition must surely see that Stubbs has created a masterpiece of design.

Mr Pritchard's letter reflects, however, a more general view which alas, still seems common in some quarters, that a picture of a horse is necessarily inferior to a picture of some more elevated subject. Over the years Stubbs has gradually become acceptable to the art establishment, largely on the basis of those exceptional pictures that go beyond conventional sporting art to cover a wider range of subjects, as for instance in the series of pictures of mares and foals or the more elaborate compositions showing Glimrick racing at Newmarket.

But it is Stubbs's very achievement in the well-worn tradition of the horse portrait that makes this particular picture so exceptional. He has taken an accepted genre and transformed it into a masterpiece and it is for this reason that nothing must stand in the way of the Fitzwilliam Museum's gallant attempt to save the picture for the nation.

Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN BUTLIN,  
Keeper of the Historic British Collection,  
Tate Gallery,  
Millbank, London SW1,  
March 22.

## A great reformer

From Bishop Norman Sargant

Sir, May I draw your attention and the attention of your readers, who may come to London for the festival of India and deplore the fact, that there is no memorial in this city to one of India's most illustrious sons, the great reformer Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833).

He stayed in London from 1831 to 1833 to give evidence before a select committee of Parliament and to appear before the Privy Council on such important matters as the renewal of the East India Company's charter and the abolition of *Sati* or widow-burning. He lived for most of this time at 48 (renumbered 49) Bedford Square as the guest of the Hare family, well known to him in Calcutta and who were present at his death in Bristol on September 27, 1833.

The place of his death here is commemorated at Purdown Hospital and that of his burial at Arncliffe, West Yorkshire. Could there not also be some commemoration of his valuable labours in London, if possible at Bedford Square; too late perhaps for the festival but in time for the 150th anniversary of his death?

† NORMAN SARGANT,  
Honorary archivist,  
Bristol Cathedral,  
College Green, Bristol,  
March 18.

## Paper chase

From Mr G. D. Dew

Sir, I can assure Miss Holbrook (March 16) that it doesn't make the slightest difference. Today I received an amended notice of coding dated the day after the Budget giving me the 1981-82 married allowance of £2,145!

Yours faithfully,  
G. D. DEW,  
8 Michelham Gardens,  
Twickenham,  
Middlesex,  
March 16.

## Winning smile

From Mr L. Murphy

Sir, Your picture today (March 19) of Dr Runcie receiving such a great smile from a patient at St Joseph's Hospice shed its own glow over an otherwise sombre morning. Both priest and patient were a moving testament to Christian love in action.

There is an example here for all of us to emulate not least those people who vilified Dr Runcie in his Liverpool chair.

Yours faithfully,  
LARRY MURPHY,  
10 Hove Park Way,  
Hove,  
East Sussex,  
March 19.

## Mental health

From Mr Malcolm Hurwitz

Sir, The concerted attack in your letters column (March 4, 12 and 13) on clause 38 (iii) of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill is unduly alarmist. All your correspondents paint a disturbing picture of the consequences of requiring a patient's psychiatrist to obtain a second opinion for drug treatment if the patient is capable of giving consent but is unwilling to do so.

Professor Gunn and his colleagues, like Mr John Pringle, take the extreme cases of a severely disturbed patient or a doctor's "sickest patients" and suggest that the doctor could "lose control" or that "a patient will get no treatment should the patient's consultant psychiatrist and the medical commissioner

disagree". The weakness of the logic of this argument itself suggests that it would be an advantage to have a check on psychiatric practice.

None of your correspondents realises that a disagreement between two psychiatrists in itself casts doubts upon the suitability of the proposed treatment in a particular case. A further overstatement of their argument is to assume that such a disagreement would lead to "no treatment" and turning hospitals into prisons; but it is surely more reasonable to assume that a discussion between two doctors might well result in a different, but agreed, treatment.

Mental health review tribunals have always had the power to discharge certain patients from hospital when their consultants have been unwilling to do so. If a

doctor's judgment in such matters can be reviewed by a tribunal only one of whose members is a psychiatrist, it is a lesser invasion of his clinical judgment for it to be confirmed or denied by a fellow professional in the case of a particular treatment.

The vast majority of cases will be straightforward and clear-cut and, if this is so the exceptional cases cannot be used to deprive patients of the dignity of having a say in their own treatment. The time has passed when the word of any expert must be accepted unquestioningly.

Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM HURWITZ,  
(Legal Member, Mental Health Review Tribunal),  
91 South Road,  
Southall,  
Middlesex,  
March 15.

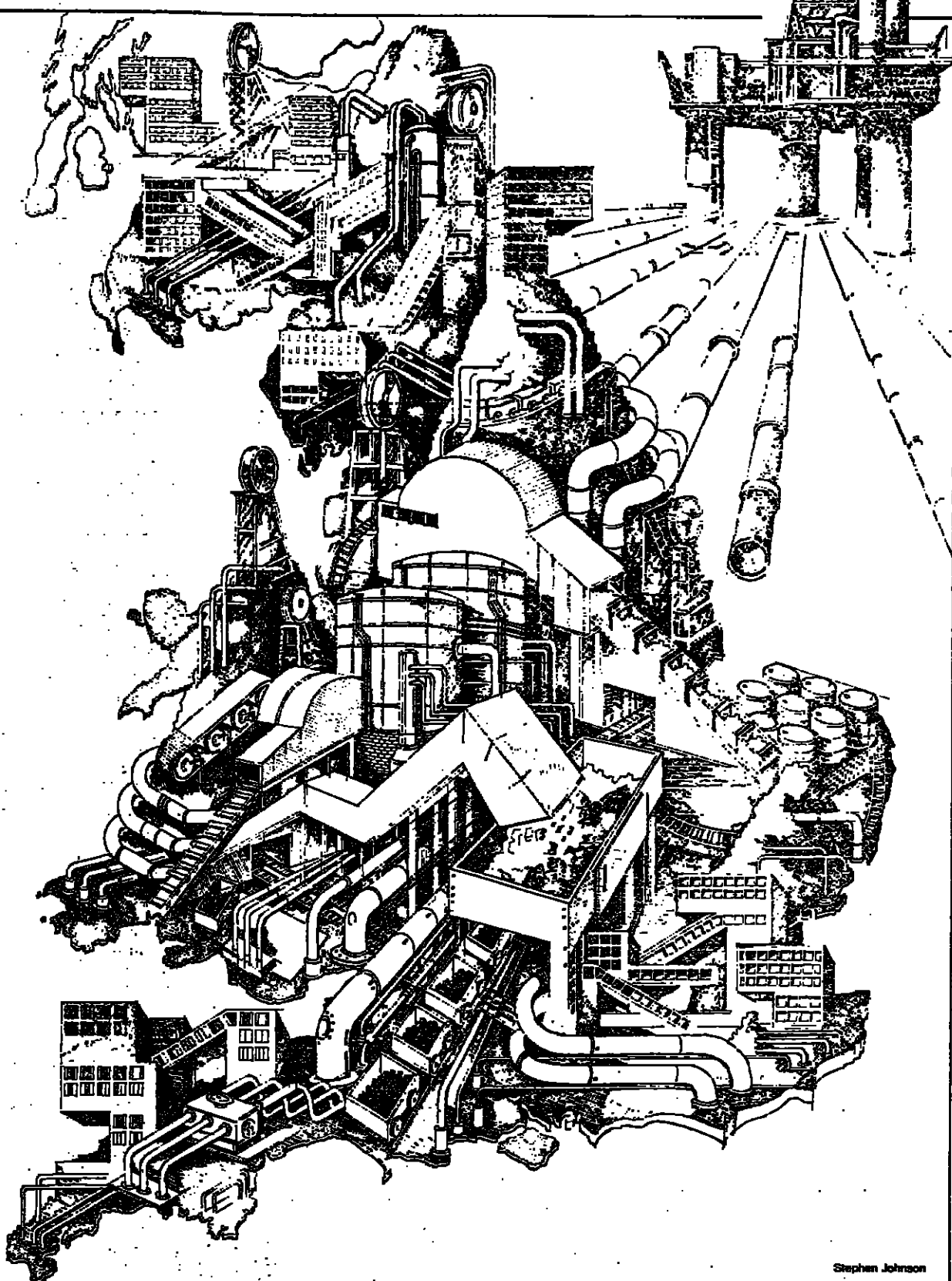






World oil supplies are in disarray. Britain is cushioned to some degree because of an abundance of resources. Yet this mixture of coal, oil, gas and nuclear reserves has not cured our economic ills. We look at the policies, promise and the problems that lie ahead.

# ENERGY



Stephen Johnson

Suddenly the tables are being turned on all sides in the energy debate. With oil prices falling, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in uncharacteristic and disorderly retreat and energy demand all over the world sharply down, it is no longer realistic — or fashionable — to talk of the new, permanent energy crisis.

Such grim forebodings were commonplace during the second great oil price "shock" in 1978-80, and yet, less than two years later, such has been the turnaround in the balance of power between energy producers and energy consumers that the International Energy Agency now feels compelled to warn the West against the dangers of energy complacency. By the same token, President Reagan's administration in the United States is busy rapidly dismantling the great multi-million dollar programme of synthetic fuel development that President Carter intended would free the world from its reliance on conventional energy supplies.

In the short-term the outlook on the energy front is undoubtedly much more encouraging than nearly anyone could have foreseen even 18 months ago. Major strategic decisions about the balance of both future energy demand and energy supplies have still to be taken, but the advantage now is that these decisions can be — or at least should be — taken in a more rational and unpressured climate than was possible in the turbulent months that followed the overthrow of the Shah of Iran at the end of 1978.

The crucial question now for Britain as for the rest of the industrialized world, is the extent to which the lessons of the two 1970s oil "crises" have been learnt.

The cost of the two crises, in the form of economic recession, declining living standards, and unemployment that now exceeds 30 million people in OECD countries, has been appalling. It would be compounding the folly if the lessons of the experience were now to be forgotten.

There are some encouraging signs that the world is changing its energy habits. The fall in demand over the last two years has been sharper than it would have been if the traditional re-

lationships between economic growth and energy demand (the so-called "energy coefficient") still pertained. In the UK consumption has fallen from 355,900,000 tonnes to 316 million tonnes of coal equivalent in the last two years to a drop of 11.2 per cent. This holds out the hope that there has been a significant degree of lasting energy conservation, as well as switching from high-priced oil to other forms of fuel.

Most academic and industry energy economists believe that this is, in fact, now happening on a significant scale for the first time. But they emphasize that the proof will not become clear until economic activity begins to pick up again in earnest. Energy conservation, now as much as when oil prices were quadrupling in the space of 18 months, is still the cheapest and most efficient way to secure energy supplies.

The drawback is that high energy prices are the single most effective means of stimulating energy conservation, and high energy prices — as the British Government discovered last year — are the source of enormous controversy and political opposition. Industrialists' complaints that for some key fuels such as gas and electricity they were paying more for their energy than their counterparts on the Continent, was a source of grave embarrassment to the Government for much of 1981.

## Discount to large users

Key sectors of manufacturing industry, such as chemicals, steel and paper, pointed out that Britain was alone among western industrialized countries in being virtually self-sufficient in energy. Yet they, already stricken by the recession and the Government's tight monetary policies, were being made to pay for this apparent advantage at a time when they most needed help. The Government has since beaten something of a retreat on this front, telling British Gas, for example, to freeze industrial gas prices and urging the electricity industry to give discounts to large industrial users in return for interruptions of their supplies.

The long-term policy of "economic pricing" of energy still holds, however, and is arguably the only sensible course that can be adopted, but the issue is confused by the fact that one reason for the relatively high costs in Britain is the inefficiency of some of its major nationalized energy corporations. The Government's decision to back away from a confrontation with the miners over plans to close down heavily loss-making pits last year underlines that this nettle has still not been thoroughly grasped.

An important public test of Britain's attitude to its future energy supplies will come with the public inquiry into the Central Electricity Generating Board's plans to build its first pressurized water nuclear reactor at Sizewell, in Suffolk. The inquiry, which is scheduled to open in January next year, will be a crucial stage in determining whether this country is willing to opt for a major expansion of nuclear power — and if so, in what form and at what price.

The pressurized water reactor (PWR) is American-designed, and of a type similar to that involved in the accident at Three Mile Island nearly three years ago. Just as much attention, however, is expected to be trained on whether Britain actually needs nuclear power on the scale that the electricity supply industry says is required. The industry had been working on the basis that it plans to build 15 megawatts of new nuclear generating capacity over a period of 10 years.

But the forecasts of future demand for electricity made by the CEGB have erred consistently on the high side, and have had to be downgraded. The industry argues that nuclear power is still the cheapest method of generating electricity (though the statistics are a matter of dispute), and sees it as one means of increasing its efficiency and reducing its dependence on expensive British coal. But critics say that the industry already has a higher margin of spare capacity — 28 per cent — than it needs. The outcome of the debate will be critical to how Britain produces its energy at the end of the century, when North Sea oil — on present projections —

will be starting to decline. Three years ago nuclear power seemed to have strong justification on the grounds of energy need. Now, partly thanks to Opec, it is not so clear-cut. In the light of the fall in energy demand over the past three years, the Department of Energy is once again downgrading its forecasts of the future energy balance. The forecasts it made in 1979 envisaged energy demand rising from what was then 355.9 to between 445 and 510 million tonnes of coal equivalent by 2000.

## Important consequences

This would be met by coal (137 million to 155 million tonnes coal equivalent), gas (62 million to 65 million tonnes), oil (100 million tonnes), nuclear and hydro power (88 million to 95 million tonnes) and imports (35 million to 120 million tonnes). In 1980, ahead of the public inquiry into the Coal Board's controversial plans to start open-cast mining operations in the Vale of Belvoir, plans on which the Government's verdict is still awaited, the projections were downgraded showing a demand figure of around 460 million tonnes of coal equivalent by 2000. The latest computer simulations are believed to be showing that the demand in 2000 will be no more than 350 to 370 million tonnes of coal equivalent, in other words little more than the actual figure in 1979.

The projections, if confirmed, will have important consequences. On the plus side they make it virtually certain that Britain will continue to be self-sufficient in conventional energy until the next century, without need to have recourse to expensive imports. But they also cast a doubt not only over the nuclear expansion plans, but over the future of the coal industry, which may now not be required to produce more than it does at the moment. The Coal Board itself is still basing its plans on the assumption that demand for coal will rise, even though, thanks to the recession, it cannot sell all the coal that it produces.

Jonathan Davis  
Energy Correspondent

# COAL: INDUSTRY'S SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

If you're planning the long term future of your company, you should plan it around a source of energy that's going to be around for some time, like coal. Britain has coal reserves which, based on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years. And, with the improvements in technology that will undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer.

## Does your company have this security for the future?

We are sure we don't have to remind you of the three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring oil prices, unreliable supplies and increasing tight stock.

In fact, there is now no concrete argument for not installing coal fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in 300

years time. And isn't that important? Coal: be prepared to be surprised.

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine. It's extremely efficient.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available. This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date. Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and, with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

Companies that can see beyond the next twenty years.

Many far-sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

Take Graham and Brown, wallpaper printers, for example. Their new boiler house (which is maintained in absolute pristine condition) has been very much the cornerstone of the company's expansion.

When planning the installation of the new boiler house other fuels were considered, but at the recommendation of their fuel supplier, Graham and Brown, continued with coal. As David Brown, Director, says "That is the business decision we shall all remember as being of great significance. Just on fuel savings alone we have calculated that in the first 3 years of operating the new boilers we saved £80,000."

This boiler house is truly modern and was purposely designed for coal firing. From fuel reception, no fuel is seen or handled and ash is transported away to a silo to await collection. With modern pneumatic handling of coal and ash this boiler house is very efficient and very clean.

Let us tell you more

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice, contact the NCB Technical Service.

We will also give you information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1A 7AE.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

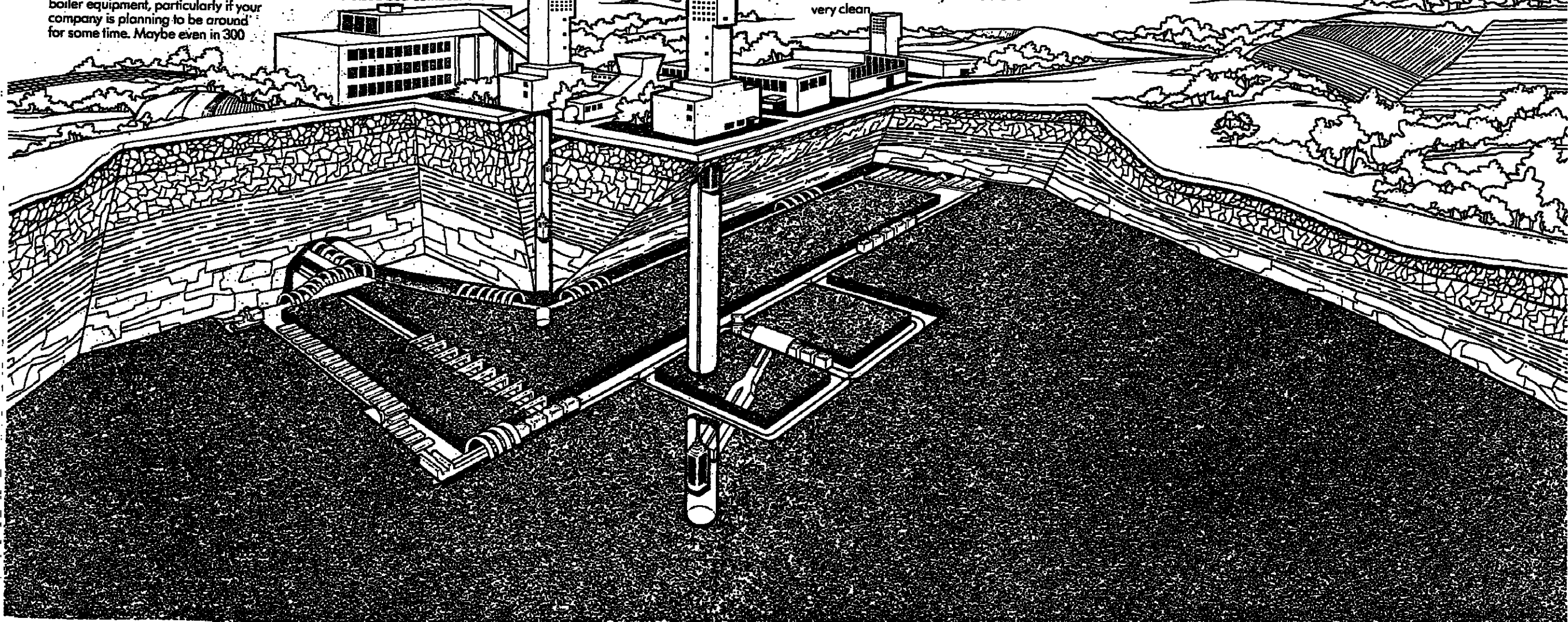
I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment. I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit my company.

We are considering installing new industrial coal-fired boilers. Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme.

125/3, 22C

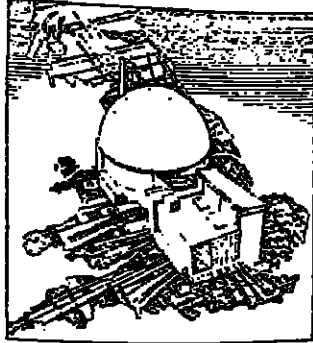
NCB

COAL: BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE





## Nuclear electricity Sizewell B: rumblings of discontent



About 12 per cent of electricity in Britain is produced by atomic power stations. The basic principles of the nuclear reactors which generate that power rest on research done originally by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

But the present Government is encouraging the Central Electricity Generating Board to start building the American type of pressurized water reactor (PWR) at the rate of one a year for 10 years, beginning in 1984 at a cost of £15,000m. Under this policy the amount of nuclear electricity would quadruple over the next 20 years.

However, the safety, economic and amenity issues raised by changing to the PWR system will be scrutinized only when a public inquiry is heard into the planning application for the first station, Sizewell B, in Suffolk.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of that tribunal. Its outcome will have a fundamental influence on the pattern of Britain's energy supplies. Hence objections to the PWR are not just questioning the wisdom of a rapid expansion of nuclear energy; they are challenging the assumptions on which the arguments in favour of atomic power are based.

The outlook for the coal industry is inextricably linked to this issue because more than 80 million tonnes of coal a year is used in electricity generation.

The CEB's current policy is to cut the number of power stations from the present 130 to 60 over the next two decades.

Yet there is growing pressure for many of the smaller coal-fired power stations near urban and industrial areas to be converted to

combined heat and power stations. They would then make more efficient use of the fuel they use, by generating electricity and in addition by supplying heating to the locality from the hot water now discarded from the cooling system.

Soon after she took office, Mrs Thatcher committed the Government to a large expansion of the nuclear electricity programme based on the PWR as a matter of priority. Recently, the Department of Energy has shown clear signs of moderating the early enthusiasm.

Controversy over nuclear power seems to be increasing rather than waning, and the timing of the public inquiry could be politically awkward. The latest timetable, after its fourth amendment, could bring a decision on the PWR too close to the next general election for comfort.

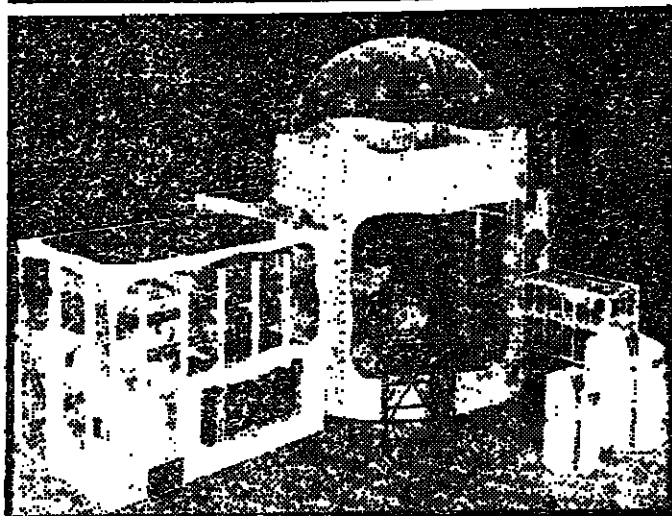
Initially a public inquiry was expected this summer, but postponements have pushed the date to January next year to allow more work on safety reports by the industry, the Atomic Energy Authority and by the licensing agency, the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. A promise was made to Parliament that those documents would be available for analysis by objectors sufficiently ahead of the public inquiry to allow them to prepare a proper case.

### Board reveals its hand

The CEB has been preparing its case for more than four years. Indeed, as long ago as 1973 the board revealed its hand on proposals for a series of reactors centred on the PWR. The then chairman, Sir Arthur Hawkins, ended months of speculation, and provoked the furor which continues, in testimony to the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology.

That programme called for a massive expansion of 32 PWRs, to be ordered in the decade from 1974 to 1983. The battlefield on which the campaign has been fought is littered with political and industrial corpses, and for a variety of reasons, the idea was rejected.

What Mrs Thatcher en-



Nuclear power has become a focus for controversy for a variety of reasons. But some of the criticisms aimed at the industry, of long construction delays and latent faults in equipment, apply equally — if not more forcefully — to traditional fossil fuel projects and to many other engineering ventures of comparable scale.

The accident of the pressurized water reactor at Three Mile Island (above) in the USA is a financial disaster of unprecedented scale yet to be resolved, but it was prevented from becoming an environmental catastrophe. Even so, the

shadow of that incident still hangs over the industry, and will be in the minds of all the groups at the public inquiry for the first PWR in Britain, Sizewell B power station in Suffolk.

Many basic differences exist between the Three Mile Island system and the design proposed by the Central Electricity Generating Board for Britain. More safety arrangements must be built into the plant to satisfy the Government's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. Millions of pounds have been spent on scale models (left) to explain exactly how a British PWR would operate.

dorsed on coming to office was a more rational looking programme of capital reinvestment prepared by the current CEB chairman, Mr Glyn England. Even so, putting the scheme into practice has been delayed while the manufacturing side of the industry was restructured.

It is now under the management of a single company, the National Nuclear Corporation. Its major shareholders are the Government, 35 per cent administered through the UKAEA,

Nuclear Associates 35 per cent. Since the PWR in question is a variation of the latest design of this family of reactors under construction in the United States, part of

the delay has been in establishing agreement between the manufacturer, the generating board and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the modifications to be made for operations in Britain.

A weakening of Government resolve in the matter seems apparent in an unprecedented decision to make the CEB pay for the cost of the public inquiry, even though it ranks easily in importance with the third London airport inquiry, the Vale of Belvoir inquiry, the Windscale inquiry or any of the major motorway hearings. The ruling to make the CEB pay is on the grounds that the proposals are of a discretionary nature and not part of mandatory government policy.

Yet the Sizewell B hearing

is far broader than a trial of the merits of the PWR, either on its own safety and performance record or in a comparison of the American system versus the latest British type of reactor. What the objectors will inevitably expose for examination is the efficacy of the complete nuclear fuel cycle, from the security of uranium supplies to the disposal of radioactive waste from spent nuclear fuel and the decommissioning of retired nuclear power stations.

There are questions about parts of the nuclear fuel cycle which clearly influence the viability of the civil nuclear industry, but for which there are yet no answers. So it is not surprising that one of the most fiercely disputed subjects in the nuclear controversy is the question of what exactly are the real costs of nuclear power? Perhaps understandably, the CEB is not yet prepared to publish the basis on which it is calculating the costs to be attributed to generation of electricity by PWRs for fear of jeopardizing its case at an early stage.

Whatever its critics may say, the CEB is beginning to show an increasing awareness of demands that it becomes more publicly accountable. Mr Glyn England said recently that the public inquiry procedure, originally established to determine the effects of a proposed project on the local community, is taking on new dimensions by investigating, in addition, the soundness of national policies underlying the project — a process for which the existing inquiry procedure may well not be suited.

That view may explain the support given by the CEB to a campaign by some environmental and consumer groups for public funds for objectors to be represented equally with the proposers at a public inquiry.

Britain's present nuclear programme is founded on gas-cooled reactors. The first generation, the Magnox family of reactors began operation with the CEB in 1962. At the start of the stations at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and Bradwell Essex. There are nine Magnox stations.

### Gas-cooled reactors

But the more relevant comparison with the PWR is the current type of advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR). Two AGRs are in operation, three more are due to be completed by the mid 1980s and two by the end of this decade.

Power stations built on AGRs have twin reactors, each providing 600 Megawatts (Mw), or 1200 Mw in total. A large part of the construction is a civil engineering job of making a prestressed concrete pressure vessel 15 ft thick to hold the reactor core, thus much of the work is done on site. Coolant gas pumped into the reactor emerges at about 650 degrees C to go through a heat exchanger before being re-used.

The PWR depends on a single vessel, with a lid fastened on the top by a ring of massive bolts. Water is pumped under pressure of 150 atmospheres (2,300 lb per square inch) through the core to produce temperatures of about 320 degrees C. One PWR reactor produces more than 1,100 Mw of electricity.

Both the PWR and AGR use fuel rods containing pellets made from uranium dioxide powder in which the amount of fissionable uranium-235 has been slightly enriched, to 2 per cent in the case of the AGR and 3 per cent for the PWR. About 113 tonnes of fuel are used in an AGR and 90 tonnes in a

PWR. About one-third of the PWR fuel is replaced each year. Irradiated fuel is handled underwater from the time it leaves the reactor. It is stored in a pond at the power station for several months to allow much of the short-term radioactivity to dissipate. Then it is put in a flask for transport to the reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels, formerly Windscale and renamed Sellafield.

Though the nuclear industry is perceived on a large scale by each country that commits itself to an atomic energy programme, it is nevertheless concentrated on serving one market: electricity generation. Yet the nuclear industry embraces a vast range of manufacturing and process operations, including mining and milling of ore, chemicals and chemical processing, electrical and mechanical engineering and special materials metallurgy.

The whole activity is really a conglomeration of industries with a particular strand of advanced science and technology, providing a common focus. Attention tends to focus on the reactor and nuclear steam supply system of power stations because that accounts for up to 30 per cent of the capital cost of the plant.

### Features of a fuel cycle

The factors governing the cost of the fuel tend to take a back seat in public debates. Yet an analysis tracing the fuel through the energy cycle shows why this industry is such a conglomeration.

In order of production, the uranium producers are the US, Canada, South Africa, Niger, Namibia, France and Australia. The extraction schemes are huge. High grade ores contain only a small percentage of uranium, and deposits of 0.4 per cent and less are being worked.

Contracts between customer and supplier, for example Britain and South Africa, are private deals. So the price of uranium is uncertain. The spot market is less than 20 per cent of the trade, and the current price is about \$23 per lb for yellowcake, the form in which uranium comes after the first stage of mineral processing.

But the fuel cycle equation is an intriguing one, because at the end of the operation the customer has a credit to the bank shown in the value of plutonium created in the fuel. One estimate of the factors influencing fuel costs by 1985 for American PWR reactors is as follows: Yellowcake \$45 per lb. Conversion to uranium hexafluoride in the first step to fuel fabrication \$5 per lb. Enrichment of uranium hexafluoride to increase the proportion of fissionable uranium-235 to 3 per cent \$130 a unit. Design and fabrication of fuel elements \$140kg. Shipping spent fuel \$15kg. Reprocessing spent fuel \$270kg. Value of recovered plutonium \$22,000kg.

There is a high degree of interdependence between a specific nuclear steam system and the features of a fuel cycle, making it costly for a country to switch from one reactor type (and hence fuel cycle) to another.

The capital cost of a nuclear power plant is roughly one half of the cost of fuel cycle services and materials purchased during its lifetime. Fuel cycle investments are, therefore, a major consideration in switching between reactor types.

Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

### Exports

## Market for UK expertise

Rapid development of Britain's natural energy resources in the last decade has provided a wide range of opportunities for firms supplying equipment, services and skilled advice. What began as a number of unrelated companies venturing gingerly into unknown waters has been forged into a recognizable industry.

This has opened up export markets which have become of growing importance now the pace of North Sea exploration is slackening. Turnover last year of the 350 members of the Energy Industries Council was between £3,500m and £4,000m, with exports accounting for one-third.

Nor is this a complete picture, for other trade bodies, among them the Association of British Oceanic Industries and the British Marine Equipment Council, have members in offshore business. Mining equipment companies have their own organization, although the Energy Industries Council has a few members involved in coal.

The council's title — it was originally known as the Confederation of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment — reflects awareness that products and services are used by various energy producers, not just the oil giants. Mr Ronnie Cusis, the council's director-general, said: "Even the more exotic forms of energy, as they develop, will still require valves, flanges, and other things our members make".

But some areas are extremely difficult, with countries demanding that their own firms should be given a share in the market for supplies and services, a policy pursued by Britain at home. The answer in many cases is a joint venture with local industry.

Mr Cusis said he thought British exporters were now more competitive than in the past, helped partly by the fall in sterling, and prospects for exports were good. But the scale of investment required to build exploration rigs, or ships to lay undersea pipelines, was daunting.

That still left a big market for British-based firms, ranging through contracting, manufacturing, consultancy and providing finance and many other services, including transport and communi-

cations. Some specialist concerns number their staffs in tens rather than thousands.

Many members of the Energy Industries Council belong also to the Energy Business Centre, a private commercial operation to link suppliers with prospective buyers.

"The industry is prepared to have a go," Mr Walter Drysdale, director of the centre, said. "When we organized a vendors' forum on behalf of Shell Exploration and Production (UK) in October, 500 companies attended, anxious to get into the business of supplying the oil and gas producers."

He expected expanding markets in Latin America, South East Asia and Australia. But he thought this country was not doing enough to encourage engineering students. "Design opportunities," Mr Drysdale said, "There was also a demand for qualified staff to help overseas countries train their own technical workforces."

Of investment, he said: "There is no problem on the money side, even for enormous projects, provided the right consortium is put together. The major factor is when will the world pull out of recession?"

Although those concerned prefer to talk of the energy industry, or the power industry, rather than use the narrow terms North Sea and offshore oil, it was the discoveries in those rough waters that gave British manufacturers and service companies their chance to help them, the Government set up the Offshore Supplies Office.

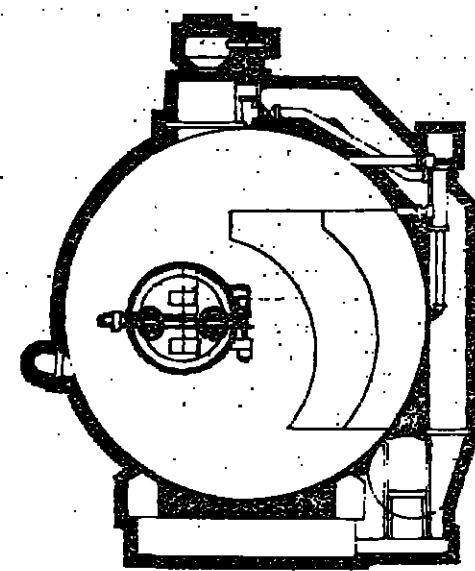
During 1980 North Sea operators had placed orders totalling £2,400m, of which British firms obtained 71 per cent. The 1981 figures, which will be laid before Parliament in June, are expected to show some growth.

Mr John d'Ancona, director-general of the office, said: "We monitor all ordering, and the oil companies submit quarterly returns. This is to ensure British interests are reasonably represented in tendering for contracts."

"I think we are in for a fairly quiet period," he said, "and this will cause some pressure on companies. Plainly there is a slowdown in ordering, some yards will have problems. This can only be overcome through fleet-footed marketing, by looking for business anywhere, accepting small orders and pricing bids accordingly." Mr d'Ancona said there were areas where this country did not have as extensive a capability as he would like, such as pipe-laying and in providing drilling rigs. But four rigs were being built.

Patrick O'Leary

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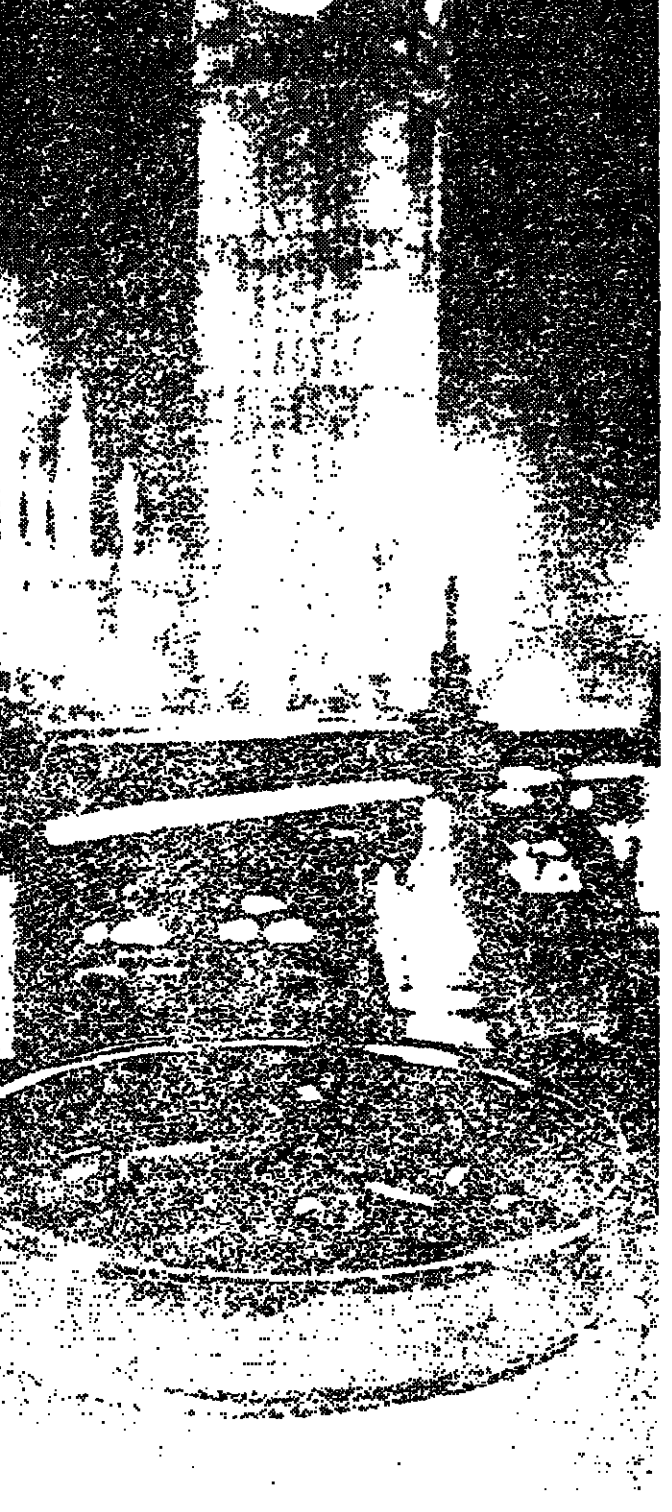
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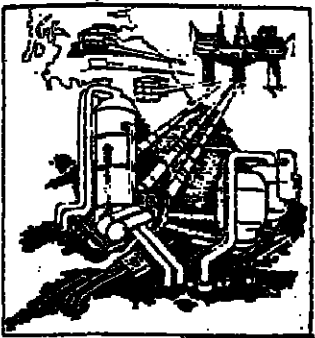
The light seen at the top of the tower is called the Avon light. Since 1855 it has been lit to indicate that the House of Commons are still in session.

هذه الصفحة الأصلية



## The North Sea

## Maturity brings its own problems



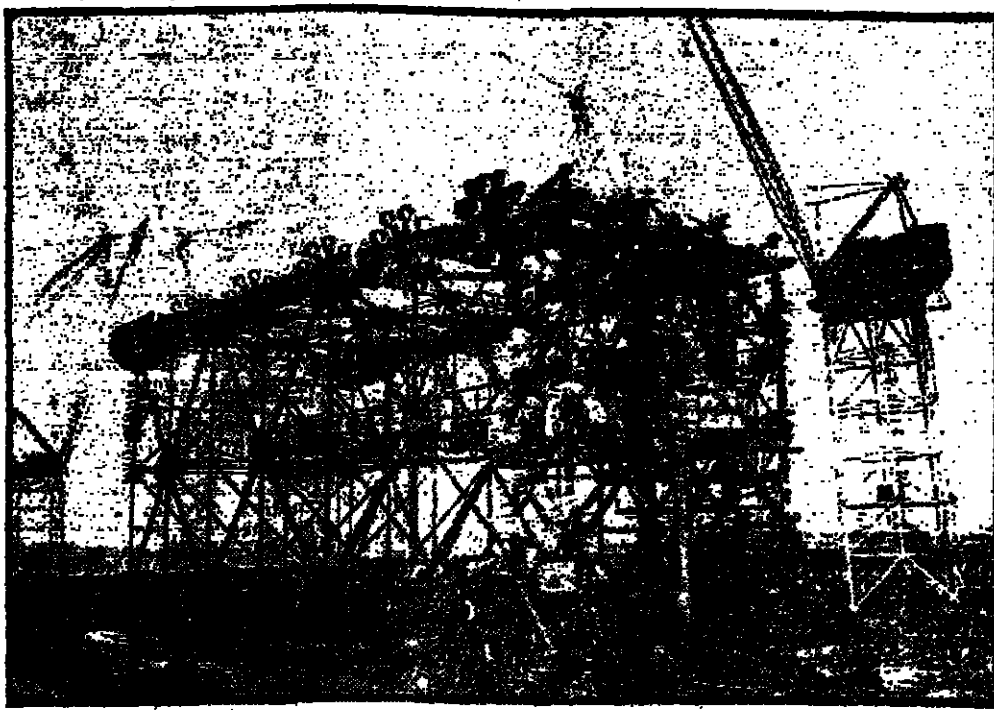
It is only six and a half years since oil started flowing from the North Sea, but already Britain has become self-sufficient in oil and is now the non-communist world's fifth largest oil producing country. Official government projections show that Britain will continue to produce more oil than it consumes some way into the 1990s, with a fair chance that this period as a net exporter of what is the western world's key internationally traded commodity will continue into the next century.

The impact on the nation's finances, in the form of revenue from North Sea taxes, is now of major significance. When the present Government came to power in 1979, revenues from offshore oil were running at less than £600m a year. In the current financial year, ending next month, they are expected by the Treasury to total £5,400m, and by 1984/85 the yield will be £8,000m. By then North Sea oil will account for five per cent of the country's gross national product.

The scale of these figures underlines that the North Sea has become what in oil industry jargon is called "a mature province", one that has passed from being an uncharted and technologically daunting area (as it was when exploration first started in 1964) to one where sustained production from a score of proven fields emphasizes how successfully the economic and technological challenges have been met.

It is all too easy, as oilmen sometimes plaintively observe, for the average Briton to forget the sheer scale of what has been achieved in the last 18 years. Only one field, the Beatrice development in the Moray Firth, is within sight of land, and that is in an area of little population. Consequently, the vast majority of people have little inkling of what is actually involved in producing the oil miles from shore in some of the deepest water and most hostile weather.

That said, maturity is not without problems of its own. It is probably fair to say that, in its entire history, the North Sea has never generated so much political controversy as it has in the last couple of years. At one level this has taken the form of a growing feeling among many politicians, economists and industrialists that the economic benefits of the North Sea are being squandered — and in some extreme cases,



Construction of massive oil rigs, such as that in this picture, is only one of a range of new engineering and technology industries in support of off-shore work established in Scotland, and other parts of Britain. They all have increasing export potential.

that we would be better off if the oil was left where it is. The tide of that campaign is now probably beginning to ebb in line with the worst of the economic recession. It is more than being made up for, however, by the future over the Government's State-owned energy corporations, the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), and the British Gas Corporation.

When he announced the so-called Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill last autumn, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, hailed it as the "largest measure of privatisation ever placed before Parliament". The Bill, which looks set to obtain Royal Assent by July, would open the way for the sale to the public of 51 per cent of the shares in the exploration and production assets of BNOC, leaving the corporation's oil trading activities as a 100 per cent State-owned concern.

The legislation's impact on British Gas would be even more profound. It paves the way for the enforced sale of the corporation's North Sea oil assets (which are not inconsiderable) — and even more importantly — would break the corporation's effective monopoly powers of purchases over all offshore gas discoveries.

Opposition to Mr Lawson's Bill has largely focused on the sale of the oil assets. Critics say that, particularly at a time of falling oil prices which have depressed the current market value of all oil shares, the BNOC sale will be tantamount to selling off valuable national assets at "knockdown" prices, purely for short-term Treasury gains.

Opposition MPs, backed up by some members of BNOC's own board, also claim that the sale will threaten the security of the country's oil supplies in the event of

another future oil crisis. This is denied by the Government. Security of supplies will be maintained, Mr Lawson insists, by the retention in State hands of the oil trading arm of BNOC. This already handles, under a number of statutory agreements with oil companies, nearly two-thirds of the 1.9 million barrels of oil a day produced from the North Sea.

There is a growing feeling in the City and in Whitehall, however, that the sale of shares in BNOC will have to be postponed beyond the original target date this November.

It is the gas provisions, however, that could have the greatest effect on the future of the North Sea. Gas, in fact, is rapidly coming out of its shadow as the poor relation of oil as a major source of offshore energy supplies. The first gas from the southern North Sea, off the coast of East Anglia, started flowing as long ago as 1967, and current production at 3,330 million cubic feet a day accounts for about 80 per cent of domestic supplies. There is no doubt that there are additional reserves of gas in the North Sea that could be developed very quickly.

### 'Peppercorn' prices condemned

Oil companies have consistently complained that British Gas has used its monopoly purchase powers to pay "peppercorn" prices for supplies.

The Government's legislation means that oil companies that find new gas fields will be free to sell direct to large industrial customers if they so wish and use the British Gas pipeline network to transport it to them. This, says Mr Lawson, should open the way for greatly increased exploration for gas, as well as for better deals for the industrial customers. The oil industry, so far at least, has been surprisingly cool in its response to something for which it had previously pressed so hard. Its argument is that, unless it is allowed to export gas to the Continent, something which has never yet happened, and which Mr Lawson says he is not yet ready to consider, British Gas still has a considerable grip on the gas supply market which will effectively render the law a dead letter.

Only time will tell whether this is the case, but it is undeniable that gas will become a far more important element in the North Sea equation throughout the 1980s. The fuel's growing importance was underlined in another way last year with an acrimonious argument, inside and outside the Government, about plans to build a 470-mile "gas gathering" pipeline down the centre of the North Sea. This am-

bitious project, costing more than £2,000m and billed as the largest civil engineering scheme of its kind, was designed to collect gas produced in association with oil from several oil fields. Although supported by Mr Lawson's predecessor as Energy Secretary, Mr David Howell, this was ultimately abandoned by Mr Caine after the refusal of oil companies to invest in the pipeline without government guarantees.

Although the short-term outlook for North Sea oil is undoubtedly bright, a number of major uncertainties and problems are looming.

Production from existing fields is expected to continue to build up from 1.9 million barrels a day to a peak of between 2.2 and 2.3 million barrels a day in 1985, after which it will start to decline, at first slowly and then, in the 1990s, rather more rapidly. With the start-up of two new developments, Fulmar and North Cormorant, last month, there are now 20 fields in production, with another six scheduled to come onstream by 1984. It is what happens after that to which the oil industry is now turning its attention — and where the problems may lie.

Shortage of oil is not the difficulty. Taking existing and likely future discoveries together, Mr John Raisman, chairman of Shell UK, estimates that as many as 70 new fields could be developed over the next two decades. The problem is that they will be smaller, more expensive and in some cases more technically demanding than the ones found so far. The cost, according to Mr Raisman, could be as high as £60,000m, equivalent to roughly half the annual public spending by the government.

There are two main constraints which could prevent these investments being made. One is the price of oil. The other major constraint could be the level of North Sea taxation, a subject of heated controversy between the Treasury and the oil industry. Oil companies have stepped up their complaints that the existing four-tier oil taxation regime is too burdensome, and have warned that it could adversely affect the pace of future exploration and development.

The Budget earlier this month, in which the Chancellor refused to reduce the overall burden of oil taxes despite some structural changes, shows that the Government still does not — or cannot afford to — believe them. What is clear is that, with a top marginal rate of 89 per cent and an average take from each North Sea development of between 75 and 85 per cent (the figure is disputed), North Sea taxation is about as high as it can go.

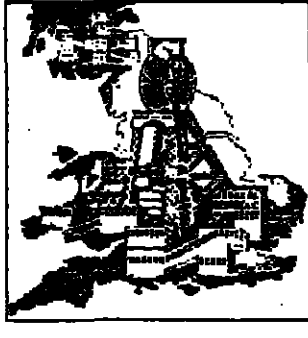
Jonathan Davis



All the technology in the world cannot bring North Sea oil ashore without the intervention of the new breed of workers — roughnecks, toolpushers and a battalion of other men prepared to accept hardship for high rewards.

## Coal

## Slack today but there is a glowing outlook



This is the year of change for Britain's coal industry. The personalities who have played such an important role in its performance, and the image it presents to the outside world, are changing. Mr Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mine-workers, has bowed out and handed over the reins to the much more militant and strident Mr Arthur Scargill.

Who will face Mr Scargill across the negotiating table when the National Coal Board begins talks on the miners' next pay claim is, for the moment, unresolved. Sir Derek Ezra, the present chairman, is due to leave early in July. Whoever succeeds him will face a daunting task in those negotiations, the results of which have long had repercussions throughout the economy.

Whatever the difference of political views and the effect of past confrontations, the chairman of the NCB and the miners' leaders have shared a joint commitment to securing a long-term future for the coal industry. It is a commitment which has been made similarly by both Labour and Conservative governments and is reflected in the present Government's introduction of the latest Coal Industry Bill, which will increase the NCB's borrow-

ing ceiling to £4,500m, or by order, to £5,000m.

That Bill is designed to sustain the industry's capital investment programme at an appropriate level until 1983-84. Over the past ten years governments have provided funds totalling about £3,000m for the coal industry based largely on the document, *The Plan For Coal*, which proved optimistic in its forecasts. Among other things it said that with the expected steady demand for coal, an output target of 135m tonnes by 1985 would be justifiable; that coal's competitive position would be improved as a result of a continuing rise in oil prices; and it also assumed that there would be a 4 per cent annual improvement in the industry's productivity from 1974.

But rarely indeed do plans and confident forecasts turn out to be realistic, however much investment and commitment are involved. In fact, demand for energy in Britain has fallen since 1972-73; oil prices have not risen as steeply as expected (and now are falling quite sharply); and against the background of the deepest recession since

the 1930s, while productivity has improved, the NCB is producing more coal than the market needs.

During February, for example, productivity was at its best ever level with output per manshift at 2.51 tonnes. But faced with a declining demand at home, stocks have built up dramatically. In March 1979 total undistributed stocks of coal amounted to 12.1m tonnes, the figure by the end of this month is expected to be more than double. Financing these stocks has become a major burden on the NCB, increasing its demand for working capital. Interest charges alone are likely to involve more than £360m.

Sir Derek Ezra underlined the scale of the problems in a recent speech but noted that a policy of competitive pricing had enabled the NCB to gain a larger share of the smaller total energy market while, in an effort to reduce stocks, a major effort has been made in promoting exports.

The NCB now exports to more than a score of foreign countries. But whatever the vagaries

of the international oil market and of the international economic scene, the NCB, the NUM and, most importantly, politicians, remain convinced that coal can have a lasting and prosperous future built on reserves, which at the current rate of consumption, are equivalent to about 300 years.

This government, like its predecessor, believes that coal will continue to occupy a central position in the longer term energy scene and, with skill and good business judgment, will be able to expand the existing markets which it serves and open up new opportunities. As Mr John Moore, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, said during the second reading of the Coal Industry Bill: "In an energy hungry world, coal's value grows and grows... its future lies in its use as a fuel for industry, as petrochemical feedstock, as substitute natural gas and, in the longer term, as a source of liquefied petroleum".

Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor



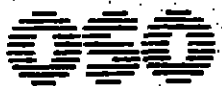
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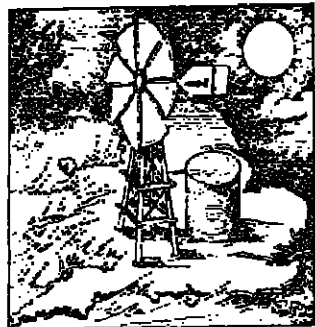
Conservation/Pearce Wright

## The dangers of future dependence on imported fuels

Though Britain is energy wealthy with North Sea oil and gas, large coal reserves and considerable nuclear knowledge, we are also an energy-intensive economy. So the quicker we consume our resources of fossil fuels, the sooner our dependence on importing fuel will increase again.

Even with recession, the nations of the world are using more than twice as much energy as in 1960. The development of the North Sea may have cushioned Britain against some of the effects of post-1973 oil price rises, but it is impossible to insulate any country from the basic energy problems of the world.

The way the oil companies, electricity, gas and coal boards tout for business through television advertising is an example of fiddling while Rome is burning. Instead of encouraging the consumption of one type of fossil fuel in preference to another, the national goal should be the fostering of conservation of those diminishing resources and the development of the renewable forms of energy from wind, wave, tide, sun and geothermal heat.



In addition, the generation of heat and the creation of solid and liquid fuels from urban waste and from crops will help stretch the finite sources of energy still further. In the theory of energy economics, conservation can be regarded as a source of supply because of the impact it should have on the life span and price of the fossil fuels.

The drawbacks to this notion are obvious. While the decision to build a new power station is quite straightforward, a decision about the best form of conservation project to support is beset by imponderables.

The main hurdle is fragmentation. For example, central government uses only about 6 per cent of energy supplies. The remaining 94 per cent is consumed by about 20 million households and a host of industrial, commercial, local authority and other public sector users of energy.

It is not easy to arrange these customers into appropriate groups to alleviate energy savings by better insulation, modern electronic controls, new heating and lighting equipment, and better boilers.

## Towards less use of resources

The rise in oil prices after 1973 and the knock-on effects it had in other costs demonstrated clearly that Britain was a nation of energy spendthrifts. Having discovered the fact, the job of converting the population into an attitude of energy-miserliness was beset by technical difficulties.

The Government's conservation campaign, based on the slogans Save It and

Switch Off, was positive propaganda. But the process of renovating millions of houses and modifying complicated industrial practices for the sole purpose of cutting down the use of fuel had to be a gradual operation.

One of the most interesting studies of adopting a more rational approach to the use of energy at home, published by the Watt Committee in A Warmer House at Lower Cost, shows that householders must make a moderate technical assessment to get the best return from conservation measures. Yet the degree of technical appreciation is certainly no more than that regarded as the normal level exercised in the

choice of car by most people. In the local authority housing sector many programmes of conservation have gone well beyond the basic provision of insulation. The South London Consortium, and other local authority groups, have changed the pattern of fuel use by many of their tenants by innovation. Modifications range from solar-assisted heating of a terrace of Victorian houses to the complete conversion of poorly designed flats in elderly blocks of property. New houses, particularly schemes at Salford and Milton Keynes, show the savings to be made with purpose-designed low energy buildings.

Solar energy panels being fitted to an experimental house at Milton Keynes

Another major advance in the local authority area is in turning household waste either into fuel, compost or a source of raw materials for recycling. Some of the large cities and towns such as Southampton, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Doncaster have made immense progress in this work.

In a more rural area, a method of disposal which turns 99.5 per cent of household waste to good use has been devised between Wiltshire County Council and Blue Circle Industries. At its works at Westbury, about 60,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year of waste are processed by Blue Circle.

Most of the rubbish is burned, and every 4.5 tonnes of waste replaces one tonne of coal in firing the cement-making furnaces.

A similar idea has been adopted by companies, like Thorn-EMI, which have converted industrial boilers from oil-fired to solid fuel. Now, as well as coal, the products from the firm's own waste handling system is burnt.

This makes a double saving on the overall energy bill because, as well as direct fuel saving it means that they no longer have to pay to have waste removed.

One of Thorn-EMI's factories is left with about 3,000 tonnes of waste a year, which in the past, has cost £75,000 to remove. With this experience, and with a subsidiary, Parkinson Cowan, the group has formed Thorn-EMI Developments to concentrate on research and development of energy sources.

Another exciting development has been the production of a synthetic form of crude oil at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. An experimental plant which transforms refuse into oil has been designed by Dr Noel McAuliffe and Mr Roger Benn in the chemistry department. Various methods have been well-established by fermentation or pyrolysis.

Those processes are difficult to operate as viable commercial schemes because the fuel tends to have a low calorific value, or because there are by-products which are awkward to handle or the liquid fuel is corrosive. The McAuliffe-Benn method reacts cellulose material, mainly vegetable matter and paper, with hydrogen. The key to the efficiency of the process, carried out in a heated pressure vessel, is a catalyst and processing liquid used to provide a method comparable with a continuous petrochemical plant. Both UMIST and the Salford University Industrial Centre, through which funds from Greater Manchester are channelled, expect no difficulty in a scaled-up version.

It is now probable that electricity generated from sea waves could be cheaper than that obtained by oil. That estimate was offered more than a year ago by Mr Stephen Salter, of Edinburgh University, at a meeting discussing alternative sources of energy, at the Royal Society of Arts.

Some rapid advances in research in the following months justified that optimism. However, a more cautious view prevails in the Department of Energy, which has been the main source of support for wave projects since 1975.

Efforts to exploit the immense amount of energy contained in waves were prompted by an invitation at Edinburgh referred to as the Salter Duck. Other schemes followed quickly and at least six of them are regarded as serious worth pursuing by scientists and engineers in university and industrial laboratories.

Enthusiasts for methods of tapping renewable sources of energy suffer, however, from a handicap familiar to most genuine pioneers. Their arguments tend to take second place in negotiations about the allocation of money for research and development. Established ideas — in this case nuclear, oil and coal — overshadow the innovations that involve a fundamental change in direction in technical, industrial and social terms.

The most serious problem confronting the wave power innovators is probably not the limits imposed by science and engineering, but the psychology and attitudes of those who are wedded to the orthodox approach to fossil fuels. Yet there is no question about the vast amounts of power that are lying offshore waiting to be tapped.

In principle, a 1,000 km

stretch of wave-driven generators in the north-west Atlantic could meet half the Bristol electricity demand. In practice, the power plants producing energy from this source could be a mixture of small to large constructions meeting particular needs, based on national or more local requirements for power.

The Department of Energy chose a figure of 5p a unit for generating electricity as the target that the research groups must meet to be considered for the review of wave energy that has just taken place. Rather to the surprise of the group of advisers, who have been evaluating wavepower for the Government, the special Energy Technology Support Unit at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, that cost has been met by several of the possible devices.

Moreover, at least two of them are ready to be converted to a prototype to go to sea. One is an academic-industrial-based invention known as the Sea Clam, already supported by private money from Sea Energy Association, which is a consortium led by Ready Mixed Concrete and Cawoods Groups backing an invention of Lanchester Polytechnic, at Coventry. Plans are ready for a two-thirds scale model to be built in the Howard Doris dry dock at Loch Kishorn, and put to sea off Milford Haven. It would cost £10m and generate 2 mw electricity.

The other device known as the Oscillating Water Column has been developed by the National Engineering Laboratory. It is designed to have a life of 60 years, standing on the seabed. A 4.5 mw version could be built in the Clyde shipyards for use off the Hebrides for £20m.

The best known of the contenders, and the most technologically adventurous, is the Salter Duck. Its inventor believes that the merits of the device would be confirmed one way or another with a £500,000 a year programme for five years.

## The missing tonnes

For every three tonnes of coal, oil or nuclear fuel used to generate electricity, only one tonne is delivered as useful energy to the consumer. The other two tonnes are discarded as waste heat; about 55 per cent of the original energy is lost in the cooling water and 10 per cent goes up the chimney.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has been frequently reminded that it is possible to use much of this lost energy, by operating power stations to produce both electricity and heat supplies. Instead of discarding two-thirds of the energy, the hot water is distributed for space heating in homes and offices.

There is a technical catch of course, it means that the power stations have to be operated in a slightly different way. To provide a suitable supply of heat, there would be a small reduction in the amount of electricity generated with a corresponding increase in the temperature of the water distributed. It is already done in Germany, Sweden and Denmark. The potential saving of fuel in Britain would be equivalent to 30 million tonnes of coal a year.

That estimate was made by a group under the chairmanship of Dr Walter Marshall, set up in 1974 by the Government, to examine the prospect for combined heat and power in the UK. They concluded that if the average fuel prices doubled over the 20 years from 1979, and they have almost done that already, CHP could become the cheapest way to heat homes.

However, the capital cost of providing the network of pipes would be high. The Marshall report recommended a demonstration scheme in at least one major town.

Subsequent action has been slow. But the Department of Energy recently appointed the consulting engineers W S Atkins to make a comparison between nine locations in the choice of the area for the demonstration project. The places are Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, London (East), Manchester, Sheffield and Newcastle.

The CEGB has a beguiling reply to those who criticise it for not offering combined heat and power. Mr Clyn England, the board's chairman, told the District Heating Association earlier this year that those who believe they have a use for reject heat should "come and get it". The board is prepared to make it free at a power station boundary. But there would be no guarantee of quality, quantity or continuity of supply.

# Energy conservation is a profitable business

Energy conservation makes sound financial sense — because obviously the less energy you waste the more money you save. As fuel costs will undoubtedly continue to rise this will continue to make sense.

Britain has a lot of natural gas in the North Sea and elsewhere around our coasts but gas, like any form of energy, or indeed any valuable commodity, needs to be used wisely.

Most gas users could reduce consumption by 10% with very little effort, and no discomfort — by the use of simple, no-cost good-housekeeping measures. And the total saving would be more than £250 million in one year.

Here are some ways in which British Gas can help you to save fuel:

### Technical Consultancy Service

Each gas region has a Technical Consultancy Service to help industrial and commercial customers achieve greater efficiency in the use of gas. These units offer expertise on the design of new plant, carry out item-by-item surveys to ensure that existing plant is working at peak efficiency, and give sound practical advice on how to save fuel. All these Technical Consultancy Service units, have the back up of ...

### The Midlands Research Station

... at which British Gas furthers research and development into increased efficiency in gas use by industrial and large commercial organisations.

### Watson House

... which continues British Gas research and development for domestic and small commercial applications is continually working with manufacturers to develop new and more efficient appliances.

### The British Gas School of Fuel Management

This unique facility has helped train thousands of managers from industry, commerce and local authorities to save fuel.

### Gas Energy Management Awards

These awards are presented to those partnerships of industrial or commercial organisation and gas region Technical Consultancy Service which have made outstanding contributions to the efficient use of gas.

### Energy Advice Centre

A British Gas Energy Advice Centre is now open in Birmingham; it has proved an instant success and is helping many industrial and commercial concerns, public authorities and students, as well as the general public.

### Energy Conservation Makes Sense

The benefits of the gas industry's wealth of experience in the more efficient use of fuel are at your disposal. Make it your business to see how we can help you — fill in the coupon below.

To: British Gas Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.

- ☐ Please let me have details about the Service.  
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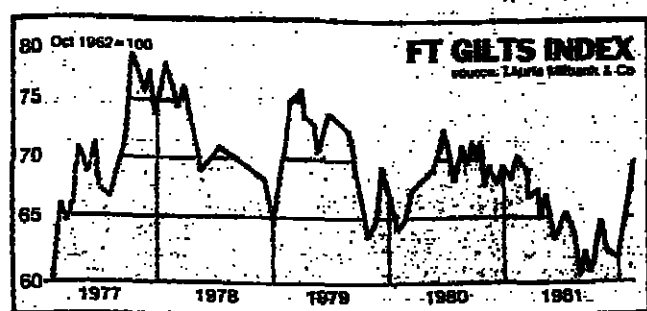


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## BUSINESS NEWS

## Boost for securities



A further rise in gilt-edged stock yesterday boosted the FT Government Securities index by 0.49 to 69.55, only 1.06 short of the 1981 high. Gilt has been encouraged by the Chancellor's Budget decision to raise this year's monetary target, by recent good news on inflation, and by a possible future scarcity of conventional stocks, as the Government makes more use of index-linked gilts. But the future course of United States interest rates, which could put pressure on sterling, remains a worry. *Business Editor, page 15*

## US inflation rate slows

The sharp recession and falling petrol prices slowed the rise in United States inflation to an annual rate of 3 per cent in February, the smallest gain since July 1980. Some economists even predicted that the recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce small declines in the consumer price index in the coming months. The level for February rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent, against 0.3 per cent in January.

## Steel cuts to cost 400 jobs

Over 20 per cent of British high alloy steel casting capacity is to be phased out under a voluntary scheme which will involve five foundries closing with the loss of 400 jobs. The 11 foundries which remain will pay a levy, spread over five years, towards the closure costs. The axe will fall heaviest at the Low and Bonar foundry at Slough, which has made heavy losses and where 200 jobs will go.

## Burton tops profits forecast

Burton Group, the Top Man, Top Shop and Dorothy Perkins clothing chain, has topped its profit forecast with a 25.7m rise to £14.2m in the half year, sending the shares up 11p to 170p. This compares with £16.4m made in its last full year to August and puts Burton on course to make about £20m this year. For the first time in five years, shareholders are treated to a higher half-year dividend — up to 3.57p gross against 2.86p.

## Poles repay

West German banks have received almost all the 1981 interest payments due from Poland. Banking sources are confident that the March 26 deadline for completion of payments to all 501 western creditor banks will now be met. This is a precondition for rescheduling £2,400m (£1,333m) of 1981 debt. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Standard Chartered, the joint bank for Poland in Malaysia, both British controlled, are to set up separate companies to take over their operations in the country.

## Nigeria bans imports as oil revenue falls

By Melvyn Westlake

Nigeria has suspended almost all its imports because of falling revenue caused by the world oil glut, according to a Reuters report last night. The decision is likely to hit Britain hard. A fifth of Nigeria's non-oil imports, worth £1,200m, came from Britain in 1980, making Britain the biggest exporter to Nigeria. The figure is thought to have risen last year.

The suspension has been effected, according to the report, by the Nigerian Central Bank telling banks there that, from yesterday, they could issue no more letters of credit, the means through which most imports enter the country.

The step was taken because oil is Nigeria's main source of foreign earnings. It has been cutting production to try to prevent a price falling even further. Production fell to 1.5 million barrels a day last month from more than 2.3 million barrels during 1979. Under a production-sharing agreement reached last week, end with other Opec oil-exporting nations, it has agreed to a further cut to 1.3 million barrels.

At the same time, Nigeria has been losing customers because until this week it was demanding \$36.50 a barrel for its crude oil, while Britain was offering similar quality at \$31 a barrel. It agreed at the Opec meeting to trim its price to \$35.42 a barrel.

It was not immediately clear in the Reuters report how long the curb will last. But it does appear that the Nigerian Government has decided to cut

## Two more directors resign from ACC

By Drew Johnston

Two more directors have resigned from the board of Associated Communications Corporation. They are Sir Leo Plinsky and Sir Max Aitken. Their decision comes only a day after the resignation of Lord Marshalls.

Mr Robert Holmes a Court, whose TVW Enterprises is bidding for control of Associated Communications Corporation, is now asking City institutions to nominate at least two new directors of stature and independence.

Sir Leo, a former Permanent Secretary and £5,000 a year non-executive director of ACC, said: "I am no longer prepared to have my name associated with the company."

With Lord Marshalls, chairman of Fleet Holdings, chairman of ACC as chairman while the takeover battle for ACC continued.

Two other non-executive directors, Mr Ellis Birk and Mr Norman Collins, who supported the move to oust Mr Holmes a Court, remain on the board.

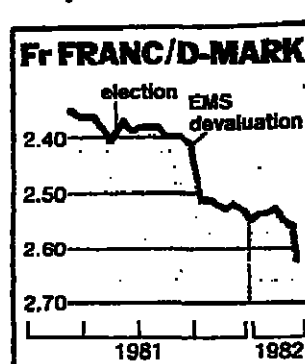
Sir Leo said he had been contemplating resignation for a long time. The second director who resigned yesterday, Sir Max Aitken, is ill and was not party to the boardroom struggle.

Mr Gerald Ronson, whose Heron Corporation is contesting Mr Holmes a Court's bid for ACC said yesterday he was "not surprised" by the resignations. He said Heron was holding its fire until it saw how the present Holmes a Court bids develop.

## Minister rules out devaluation

## Franc sinks to EMS floor

By Frances Williams



Pressure on the French franc showed no sign of easing yesterday as the currency sank to its permitted floor against the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System for the first time since its devaluation last autumn. But the French Finance Minister, Jacques Delors, said in Paris that the franc would not be devalued and that all speculation was bound to fail.

The franc was fixed in Paris at its floor parity of 2.6305 per DM from 2.6146 on Monday, a fall of more than 2 per cent since the first round departmental elections just over a week ago which sparked off renewed speculation on a further franc devaluation.

The franc traded at its floor for the second day running against the strongest EMS currency, the Dutch guilder, while the dollar climbed to a record Fr6.274 against Fr6.245 on

Monday, a rise of 3 per cent since the beginning of last week.

Dealers reported heavy intervention by the French and Dutch banks to keep the franc from bursting through its EMS ceiling. The Bank of France also intervened on a substantial scale. It also raised its seven-

day Treasury discount rate from 18 to 20 per cent in an effort to stem the franc's decline.

Euro-Franc rates for short periods soared, with one-week money up to 50 per cent and three-month money up to 27 per cent from 23½ per cent on Monday.

The Belgian franc, considered a candidate for devaluation along with the French currency, also weakened yesterday, trading close to its permitted floor against the guilder.

Elsewhere, the dollar faltered late in the day prompted by a fall in the key Fed Funds rate to below 14 per cent and a consequent drop in Euro-dollar rates. The pound dollar rate, strengthened against European currencies early on, its trade-weighted index rising to its best for a month at 91.5, but eased later to 91.2, down 0.1 on the day.

## Date set for Japan trade complaint

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, March 23

The first step by the European Community in applying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) procedures in its complaint against the inadequacy of Japan's imports is expected at the GATT Council meeting on March 31.

Japan is expected to reply by asserting that it is fulfilling its obligations under GATT. The initial phase of the talks is largely a formality and should lead quickly to the setting up of a GATT panel to examine the complaints and make recommendations.

This will be by far the largest trade dispute passed to GATT which last year handled 13 cases. Most of them concerned specific items such as the United States complaint about EEC poultry imports.

Both parties are likely to make extensive use of GATT's computerized analyses of world trade flows.

Mr Kiichi Nishizawa, Japan's chief cabinet secretary, said his country will stress its case to GATT emphatically.

The government spokesman said Japan has a strong case as the European Community's trade deficit with Japan was \$14,000m (£7,200m) last year.

West Germany is ready to curb imports of certain Japanese goods temporarily, if this is called for under an overall EEC import policy on Japanese products, a West German source said yesterday in Bonn.

The source gave a four-point analysis of the West German position:

(1) The EEC is united on its demand to Japan to open up its market further to foreign goods.

(2) Divergences arise among the 10 EEC countries on past or future measures to cope with the inflow of Japanese goods.

(3) West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark are the most liberal of the EEC nations on the entry of Japanese products, and for its part West Germany will continue this policy as far as is possible.

(4) However, it is important to avoid increasingly restrictive cumulative national policies. West Germany fears that France, Italy and Britain will be tempted simply to shut out "sensitive" items from their market.

Mr Drew Novak, a Japan market consultant in Detroit, said refusal by Japan to ease restrictions on United States manufacturers' access to Japanese markets could spark a trade war.

## Another 10p wanted on pump prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The big oil companies were quick yesterday to follow Shell's lead and attempt to push up petrol prices by 5p a gallon, bringing the average urban pump price to 160p a gallon for four-star.

BP, the third biggest petrol retailer with about 15 per cent of the market, said "prices would be going up at its BP and National stations from midnight last night. The company claimed that its losses on petrol have been running at about 55m a month.

Texaco, the fourth biggest retailer with about 9 per cent of the market, said it would also be raising its prices. Esso, joint market leader with Shell, said it expected to follow suit, although no formal announcement was likely.

All four companies will be raising their prices by withdrawing part of their subsidies to garage and say that ideally they would like to see another 10p a gallon go on at the pumps, bringing the average price to 170p a gallon—where it was four months ago.

The increase will not be spread evenly across the country. They will be concentrated on urban areas, where some of the fiercest price-cutting wars have been raging.

Nigeria is also reported to have been offered cheap loans totalling \$1,000m (£555m) by its fellow Opec members in an effort to persuade it not to cut its oil prices.

## 'Leak' speculation over Pearson bid talks

By Kevin Page

S. Pearson and Son, which owns merchant banker Lazard, Royal Dutch and Madame Tussaud's, is holding bid talks with Pearson Longman in which it has 63.6 per cent.

The companies were hurried into an early announcement because of a leap of 24p in the Pearson Longman share price on Monday. There was speculation concerning a Stock Exchange "leak" of a possible bid. At last night's price of 29p, Pearson Longman is valued at £120m.

In July 1978, S. Pearson launched a 25p per share bid for Pearson Longman, which owns the Financial Times, the Westminster Press group of provincial newspapers, Ladybird and Penguin Books. The terms of one S. Pearson share, plus 30p cash, were ultimately rejected because of opposition from institutional shareholders.

Then, the offer was undertaken by a scheme of arrangement regarding the approval of 75 per cent of the shareholders. But when the terms have been agreed this time,

there is likely to be a straight offer from S. Pearson for the minority.

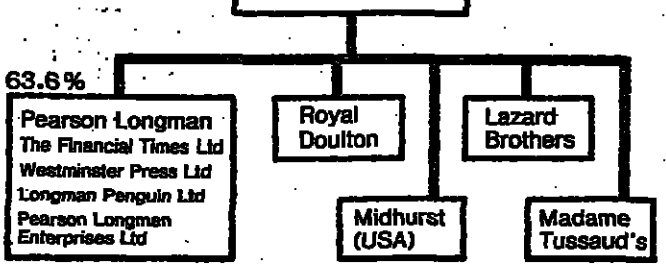
Mr Michael Hare, chief executive of S. Pearson, said yesterday there were no positive advantages in having two publicly quoted United Kingdom groups. Although the present company consolidated PL debt, it could not group both companies for tax purposes.

Apart from tax advantages, S. Pearson believes buying out the minority would eliminate any potential conflicts of interest, while centralisation would benefit financial planning.

On the recent rise in the Pearson Longman share price, Mr Hare said: "It looks as though there was intelligent speculation or a leak." He thought 750,000 shares had changed hands but S. Pearson was not the buyer.

After the announcement, Pearson Longman shares climbed a further 19p to a 1981-82 peak of 29p. S. Pearson rose 4p to 25p.

## S. Pearson &amp; Son



## Institute of Directors chief attacks 'misrepresentation'

## Union leaders 'to blame for unemployment'

By Bill Johnston

Trade union leaders were blamed yesterday as being the prime source of unemployment. Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, addressing the annual convention of the institute in the Albert Hall, London, referred to "the biggest obstacle to new employment".

The guilty people of the 1970s were the trade union leaders who left Britain with the social, economic and political misery of unacceptable levels of unemployment, he claimed.

"More than any other they are the leaders of the trades unions, with their powers and privileges which they have exploited with selfish disregard for the interests of their fellow citizens and their own members," he said.

Economic failure had been most dramatic where union power had been at its greatest. He gave the mining, printing, and steel industries and the railways and the docks as examples.

"Let me make it clear I am not attacking British workers, be they trade union members or not. I repeat that I am attacking without apology the trade union leadership which disgracefully misrepresents its members," he said.

In the six years to 1979, labour productivity increased 10 times as fast in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands as in the United Kingdom, Mr Goldsmith claimed.

This period he described as the high-water mark of union power, in which Britain's manufacturing output grew at only one quarter of the average annual rate which was



Mr Akio Morita: pull together for common purpose

achieved in the previous 10 years. However, Mr Goldsmith's criticisms were not reserved for trade union leaders. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, was also attacked. Mr Heseltine was urged to make up his mind on the means to cut the rates, burden on business.

Mr Akio Morita, chairman and co-founder of Sony, stressed good management was one of the most important factors in his company's success.

Management and unions in Japan were able to pull together for a common purpose. "We try to avoid any discrimination between management and employee because employee will become management," he said.

If company lost its competitiveness, Mr Morita said, and it went bankrupt, both management and union lost their jobs.

The institute was also addressed by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, and Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Technology Minister.

Mr James L. Hayes, president and chief executive of the American Management Association, and Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, also addressed the convention.

Sir Richard O'Brien, the retiring chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, who will be replaced in April by Mr David Young, called for more investment in training personnel so that the country would be able to take advantage of an economic upturn.

Investment in the men and women who work for you now and may work for you in the future is inadequate in this country," he said.

If Britain did not make the investment, economic recovery would be slower. Economic survival, Sir Richard claimed, depended on a well-trained, productive, competent and adaptable workforce.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Shares leap back to life

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT index 584.3 up 6.2  
FT 100 69.55 up 0.49  
FT all share 525.75 up 3.05  
Bargains 24,020

Overnight firmness on Wall Street, hopes of lower interest rates and a crop of healthy results brought life back to the stock market, with the FT index closing up 6.2 at 584.3.

Impet Group put on 33p to 93p as Mr Geoffrey Kent, the newly-installed chairman, gave a cautiously optimistic picture of prospects to analysts. In the tobacco division, where rationalization has recently cut out 1,700 jobs, he said the group was going for margins as well as volume. The brewing division is expected to do a lot better, but the impact of the sterling exchange rate on the Howard Johnson division could depress any improvement there.

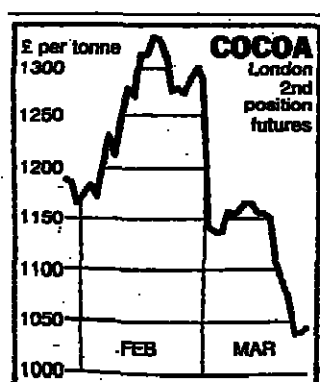
The chairman said forecasts of £150m pre-tax in the present year were over-optimistic, and most analysts are now looking for around £130m after last year's £108m.

Confirmation that S. Pearson was in talks with its 64 per cent owned subsidiary Pearson Longman provided a further boost to the shares, with S. Pearson 40p better at 252p and Pearson Longman putting on 19p to 29p.

There were gains for most leading equities with GEC up 8p to 82p, but Vickers shed 4p to 160p ahead of final figures today which should show a modest improvement but not the much talked-about rights issue.

Garrett Davis

## COMMODITIES



London cocoa prices continued their modest rally. March material gained £1 to £1,039 a tonne, while the May contract put on £3 to £1,044. There was some buying from the Continent. But the market is still overcast by the prospect of a supply surplus.

## CURRENCIES

Gold extended Monday's rebound from last week's losses on short covering, helped by easier United States interest rates. Dealers reported that producers were taking advantage of the rally to make sales.

## LONDON CLOSE

STERLING  
\$1,802.5 up 20 points  
Index 91.2 down 0.1  
DM 4.3100  
Yen 11.2900  
DOLLAR  
Index 114.9 down 0.1  
DM 2.3645 down 35 pts  
GOLD  
\$329.50 up \$8

## OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 7,087.80 up 32.42  
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 1,221.18 down 2.01

## TODAY

Phillips and Drew International Investment conference. British and South Asian Trade Association conference on Anglo-Indian business prospects. Education, Science and Arts Committee on biotechnology. New vehicle registration new orders (January). Board meetings—interims: Armstrong Equipment, Blue Bird Confectionery, Maynards, Sirdar, James Walker, Finesse, Bestobell, BICC, Church and Co., Richard Clay, Clifford's Dalmeida, DRG, Eagle Star, Hepworth Ceramic, A. Jones, Jones and Shipman, Laing Properties, Percy Lane, London and Manchester Assurance, J. N. Nicholas (Vimto), Prudential, Rockware, Rotork, Slough Estates, Vickers.

## MONEY MARKETS

Overnight money was tight but period rates tended easier in late trading. The Bank bought £374m of bills at unchanged rates, having raised its shortage forecast from £350m to £450m. Domestic rates  
Base rates 13%  
3 month interbank 13-16-13½  
Euro-currency rates  
3 month dollar 14½-14¾  
3 month DM 9¼-9½  
3 month Ft 28-28

## The Royal Bank of Scotland Mortgage Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 1 April 1982 its Mortgage Rate will be reduced to 13¾ per cent per annum.



BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

# The attractions of Chicago ... and of being in the navy

## LIT takes its development

London Investment Trust is the latest company to pin its faith on the expansion of commodity markets, particularly financial futures (Michael Prest writes). LIT, which controls the old London commodity broking firm of E Bailey, has agreed to buy Shatkin Trading, a Chicago commodity clearing business. The deal is designed to develop LIT in two directions - to provide a comprehensive broking and clearing organization across the London, New York, and Chicago markets; and, in so doing, to make LIT a more attractive investment vehicle.

The deal with Shatkin is the second stage of LIT's development. In 1979 LIT's pretax profits were £9,423. But in December of that year it bought Bailey. Profits soared to £475,000 in 1980 and £504,600 last year. On present showing, however, 1982 does not look such a good year for commodities.

Shatkin could do for LIT what Bailey did for it two years ago. The American company's profits for the year to the end of October 1981 were \$1.53m, rather larger than those of LIT, and the average annual compound growth rate over the past five years has been

no less than 38 per cent. Shatkin clears for 13 per cent of traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, and has moved into the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is expected to be its main source of growth soon.

LIT's faith in Shatkin is demonstrated by the purchase terms. The initial payment is \$2m cash and 18.5 million new LIT shares, worth altogether \$8m. Another \$5m will be paid if Shatkin's profits in 1982 and 1983 are not less than \$2m. After 12.3 million of the shares have been placed by Morgan Grenfell, the vendors of Shatkin will be left with 13.4 per cent of LIT.

An immediate target for the new group will be the London International Financial Futures Exchange. Mr John Arthur, chairman of LIT, says: "We will seek to become a major clearing house in LIFFE as Shatkin is in the United States." As part of the cross-fertilization, Mr Henry Shatkin and Mr Patrick Arbor of Shatkin will join the LIT board, while Mr Glyn Evan, the chief executive of Bailey, will go to America for six months.

## A bargain at Aerospace

British Aerospace is still looking a cheap share. No investor should be surprised or worried about the 1,200 redundancies announced yesterday (Sally White writes). The only unexpected fact that emerged from the announcement was that 930 people would still be employed in 1982 to service the 1950s and 1960 RAF and Navy bombers and fighters.



Mr Austin Pearce

For the figures due from British Aerospace next week, the final year to end 1981, most City analysts are going for £70m-plus at the pretax level. That gives a rating of 10.2 for that set of earnings, and at the following year's forecast of around £50m the rating is 9.2. Compared with that, the rating for the mechanical engineering sector is currently 12½ to 13 times - and that includes companies such as

IMI, or Brammer, which are way behind on technology. Those who watch British Aerospace closely say the next crucial development is whether the United States Congress will ratify orders for the Hawk - a trainer aircraft which its navy wants, and perhaps its army and air force too. The United States pride has been offended by the fact that no local design has been asked to compete with the Anglo-United States consortium in which British Aerospace is a partner for this business, and inevitably a lobby is making for some face saving. Keith Ashworth-Lord, at Henry Cooke, Lumsden, is fairly confident the consortium will win the orders, which are worth around £200-£300m over 1985 to

1997 to British Aerospace for its 40 per cent of the airframe production. While the United Kingdom spending cuts have had their impact on British Aerospace, orders for the civil aviation side - the A300 and the A310 - are still coming in in target to make profits by 1984 to 1985. In the meantime British Aerospace is making the bulk of its profits in the Tornado.

## Down to earth to find gold

Silentnight makes furniture and bedding, predominantly in Lancashire, that sounds like a double negative given the generally battered state of both the furnishing trade and after Stone Platt, Lancashire industry (Sally White writes). But Mr Tom Clarke's Lancastrian down-to-earth approach to business acquisition has

brought positive results. The next set of figures, due in a few weeks, is expected to show pretax profits at over £5.2m, against £3.04m the previous year.

As Mr Clarke says: "There are undoubtedly benefits from being in this part of the world. The workforce is highly appreciative of being in work." Silentnight is also in Yorkshire, of course, and it also has had to cut back its workforce in past years, although manpower has been static the last year to 18 months.

The other strengths of the business are also classic: watch Tom Clarke or any of the executives go round the plants and there are few employees whose name they do not know. Local taste for the profit-motive has been channelled into offering half the company's transport work to owner-drivers.

Productivity is increasing, even with a static workforce. Money has been ploughed back into reducing the borrowing. All this has increased investor interest, even at a historic yield of only 4.4 per cent. Silentnight has increased market share in bedding, and is now trying to do the same in furnishing. Satisfy the customer, Mr Clarke has told his staff, and customers have also been given the chance to discuss problems face to face, not just formally as executives and workforce.

## INTERNATIONAL



### UNITED STATES

The United Auto Workers Union's tentative contract agreement with General Motors will make the company more competitive but will not boost car sales, analysts say. National Semiconductor, battered by price-cutting, low demand and the recession has imposed a pay freeze on its 35,000 employees. Bonuses for managers are suspended for the last half of the financial year ending in May.

### SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is rebuilding used jet aero engines to drive natural gas through its pipeline network. Petrostudies, an independent Swedish research company, which specializes in Soviet oil and gas, said. Western shipping companies have won quota concessions from the Soviet Union which will ease the effects of a 10-year East-West "freight war".

### AUSTRALIA

Foreign investment levels are to be reduced because plans made some years ago when world economic indicators had been stronger no longer applied. Mr Philip Lynch, Australian Industry Minister said yesterday.

### JAPAN

Japanese crude oil imports fell 7.5 per cent last month to 122.7 million barrels compared with imports of 132.74 million in January. Last month's imports were 4.5 per cent more than the 117.41 million imported in February last year.

### BELGIUM

Steel output in the non-communist world fell 4.5 per cent last month and was down 5.3 per cent from the same month last year to 34.2 million tonnes, the International Iron and Steel Institute reported in Brussels.

### ARAB EMIRATES

The oil-rich United Arab Emirates will have a budget deficit of \$621m (£345m) in 1982, according to the official estimate. The neighbouring Sultanate of Oman, had a \$500m balance of payments deficit during 1981.

## EQUITY & LAW LIFE

### Dividends up

Equity & Law Life Assurance has raised dividends for 1981 by 15 per cent over the previous year, with 14.9p final bringing total distributions to 21.3p gross per share.

New annual premiums for individual business in the United Kingdom rose 33 per cent to £13.7m. Half of this was from unit-linked contracts - 45 per cent up in 1980 - while with-profit premiums were 24 per cent up at £4.5m.

Overseas there was fierce competition in the Dutch market where the total new business written was well below the previous year's volume. In Germany, the only other overseas country in which the group operates, its position in the relatively small broker market was strengthened.

Total investment income rose from £81m to £94m and the volume of assets appreciated by 27.7m. The value of the society's liabilities at the year-end was £980m, up £72m on the previous year.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

Month	Adults (adj. 100)	% of all employees	Unad. school leavers
1981			
Jan	2,354	9.9	2,485
Feb	2,421	10.1	2,525
Mar	2,486	10.4	2,588
Apr	2,540	10.5	2,680
May	2,590	10.8	2,852
Jun	2,643	11.1	2,940
Jul	2,692	11.3	2,999
Aug	2,728	11.4	3,088
Sep	2,760	11.6	3,253
Oct	2,769	11.6	2,941
Nov	2,812	11.8	3,071
Dec	2,818	11.8	3,045
1982	2,823	11.8	2,992

### REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Region	% of 000	Change in month	% of all employees
East	660.8	+5.6	8.7
East Anglia	172.1	+1.1	8.8
East of England	172.1	+1.1	8.8
West	329.0	-0.5	14.4
W Midlands	167.2	+0.1	10.4
North	256.0	+0.1	12.4
N West	402.0	+2.0	14.2
Yorkshire	188.8	-0.2	14.8
Wales	305.9	-1.2	15.1
South	2,718.0	+4.3	11.7
G Brit	104.5	+0.7	16.2
UK	2,822.5	+5.0	11.8

## WALL STREET

New York, March 23. - Prices opened higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was added by two points to 821.53 shortly after the market opened. Advances outnumbered declines by 570 to 188, among the 1,063 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Early "big board" volume reached about 7.2m shares, thanks to a block of 3.03m shares in Diamond Shamrock at \$20.

Brokers said the market is now trying to break out of the slump that began last autumn when the economy was very bad, but they were certain how long the rally would last.

Investors were encouraged by the fact that February consumer prices rose by 0.2%, because of a sharp decline in inflation in petrol and car prices.

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## SMITH & NEPHEW

### Success for Nivea and Elastoplast

Smith & Nephew, makers of Elastoplast, and Nivea Cream yesterday pushed up pretax profits, from £24.32m to £29.13m for the year to January 2 1982.

Sales were also improved at £251m against £213m last year. The group's net cost of borrowing increased from £6m to £6.14m, and the tax charge also rose to £8.9m from £6.8m.

Net borrowings are down slightly on 1980, at £37.2m against £37.9m, and represent one quarter of total assets employed.

An extraordinary charge of £636,000 is made up of losses incurred on the final disposal of the group's world-wide cosmetic activities and other smaller items. The company says these losses have been substantially offset by a profit on disposal of its plastic sheet extrusion business.

Final dividend for 1981 was 3.85p gross, making a total pay-out for the year of 5.7p against 5.57p gross last time.

### LASMO

Lasmo, the independent British oil company, reported a sharp increase in pretax profits from £47.3m to £113.2m yesterday, with a bullish statement which directors acknowledged to be an attempt to offset some of the gloom in the oil sector.

Excluding an exceptional item from the righty higher interest in the Ninian field, sales were up from £108.4m to £237.1m, but so was the taxation charge at £79.8m (against £25.3m). Including the special item, net profits were struck at £40.5m (£220m).

### PEACHEY PROPERTY

A substantial uplift in net rental income has taken Peachey's pretax profits 45 per cent higher at £2.67m, against £1.847m during the six months to December 25, 1981.

### PROFITS BLOSSOM

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## Whisky losses

Tomatin Distillers, which owns the largest malt distillery in the Highlands, has plunged deeper into loss and it passed the final dividend yesterday.

The group lost £2.3m in the year to December, compared with £1.36m last time, on sales which dropped by just more than £1m to £10.7m. Tomatin also passed its half-year dividend and the group's shares fell 4p to 48p, the year's low.

In November last year, the group negotiated a £2m loan with the Finance Corporation of Scotland to repay its short-term debt. The reason given was that Tomatin needed to hold stocks of maturing whisky for several years, which made it appropriate to finance this by long-term debt.

Mr Anthony de Boer, chairman, explained its losses on a 50 per cent cut in distillery production since 1980. Continuing high finance costs were also blamed.

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## Westland/Utrecht end of the year Statement

for the year ended 31st December 1981

Amsterdam, 17th March 1982

The steady deterioration in the situation on the property market, a result both of high interest rates and of the poor economic prospects, had a severe effect on our company in 1981.

Our loans division made an operating profit of £110.7 million in 1981 as compared with a profit of £142 million in 1980. The operating profit in 1981 was £110.7 million, compared with £142 million in 1980. The operating profit in 1981 was £110.7 million, compared with £142 million in 1980.

Because of the state of the property market, we raised the allocation made in the loans division to the provision for general contingencies to £10 million which is £1.42 million above the allocation in 1980. We also increased the net provision at ready existing in the property division for unoccupied property by £10 million to £23 million.

We further included a figure of £160 million for write-offs in the property sector. Following the completion for corporation tax of £10 million, the figure for 1981 shows a loss of £12.7 million as against a profit of £20.5 million in 1980. Resolutions will be moved at the general meeting of shareholders to set off this loss against the reserves and not pay any dividend for 1981.

The breakdown for the loss of £12.7 million is as follows (the 1980 figures are also given for purposes of comparison):

in millions of guilders	1981	1980
Operating results	179.1	54.5
Write-offs and provisions in respect of the property sector	+ 170	+ 20
Allocation to provision for general contingencies	+ 80	+ 8
Release of allocation to provision for tax	+ 80	+ 8
Loss/profit	+ 140.0	+ 34.0
	+ 12.7	+ 20.5

The company made an operating profit of £13.3 million in the last three months of 1981, compared with an operating profit of £11.4 million in the same period in 1980.

The following table shows the operating results on a quarterly basis (the figures are rounded off):

(in millions of guilders)	1981	1980
First quarter	3.2	1.3
Second quarter	3.2	1.1
Third quarter	3.2	1.1
Fourth quarter	3.2	1.1
Operating profit	17.3	54.5

Loans division

In 1981 we arranged 5,970 mortgage loans (this figure also includes increases on existing loans) to a total value of £1,562 million, compared with 12,200 loans with a total value of 1,806 million in 1980. 1,262 million worth of loans were sold from our mortgage portfolio. After deducting repayments and sales of existing mortgages, the portfolio decreased by 1,771 million to £1,126 million, in 1981 the portfolio increased by £1,011 million.



## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## From Sony, some Ah-So semantics

When Akio Morita first visited Britain in 1953, he received a "big shock" on finding the natives were unable to pronounce the name of his Japanese firm, Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. So he and his colleagues sought a suitable alternative to bridge the East-West cultural gap.

Their solution was to explore the Latin dictionary and English vernacular, whence they plundered *sonus* (sound) and a contemporary expression, "sonny boy".

Mr Morita explained, "since we were a group of sonny boys working in sound and vision, we agreed on the name Sony".

The dedication which has progressed Sony from a company with £125 capital and 20 workers in 1946 to today's multi-billion-pound corporation employing 40,000 staff worldwide, is still inherent in the outlook of its co-founder, chairman and chief executive. Mr Morita believes in competitiveness, worker-management cooperation, but above all in "the joy of participation and achievement".

Sony has tried, he told delegates at the Institute of Directors' annual convention at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday, "to transplant the concept into Western countries".

## Crusading in good form

Walter Goldsmith, unashamed patriot, optimist and director general of the institute, was in crusading good form as he lashed the unions not only as "the prime source of unemployment and the biggest obstacle to new employment" but also as "the chief cause of the catastrophic decline of Britain's economy".

Yet he reserved ammunition for boardrooms as well, accusing some management of spinelessness. He called on members of the institute, whose ranks have swelled by 400 in the last year, to spearhead a new generation of British business, and to enable Britain to become a low-tax, high-incentive and high-pay society.

## Guru of all he informs

Our very own high technology guru, Kenneth Baker, demonstrated to the assembled delegates that he was indeed the master of his craft and no mean manipulator of the whole range of available information by illustrating his speech with the aid of video display.

Two large screens flanked the speaker, showing the minister as he held the merits



Baker — no mean manipulator of the new micro-chip age to the masters of British industry. However, it was a help that the Royal Albert Hall was designed to push the products of a symphony orchestra and not to sell the benefits of micro-circuitry.

The minister had to read off some of the details on his slides for those who were in the cheaper seats at the back.

## Lunchbox legends

The renowned lunchboxes were well in evidence in every conceivable corner. But where, Sir Keith Joseph demanded, are all women? "This is an almost entirely male audience — we organise things better in the Government these days," the Secretary of State for Education affirmed.

Perhaps it will all be different next year, when Mrs Thatcher has consented to be the main guest speaker.

## Nicholas Cole

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Allan McKay is to be deputy chairman of East Midlands Region of British Gas and Mr George Langshaw deputy chairman of North Western Region.

Mr Richard Freeman has been appointed as assistant director of Charterhouse Capital.

Mr D J C Berens becomes managing director of London Trust Company to succeed Mr Lionel Rolfe.

Mr W H Forsey has been appointed as deputy chairman, in addition to his duties as chief general manager of the Royal London — Mutual Insurance Society.

Sir Guy Fison, recently chairman of Saccione and Speed International, has joined Whitehead Mann as a non-executive director.

A secret meeting tried to stave off the 1973 secondary banking crisis

## Midnight marathon at the Bank

In the first of two articles on the crisis which faced Britain's banks, Margaret Reid reconstructs the crucial meeting which Mr Gordon Richardson called to shore up Cedar Holdings in an attempt to stop panic in the City.

From 9am on Wednesday, December 19, 1973, until 3am the following day, a sequence of secret meetings took place at the Bank of England. Prominent among those involved were Mr Gordon Richardson, the new Governor; Sir (then Mr) Jasper Holm, the youthful-looking Deputy Governor; Sir (then Mr) Kenneth Cedar, the head of the accountancy firm W. H. Cork Gully who was best known as a company doctor and "undertaker"; and a number of key figures from large investing institutions and banks.

The subject was the plight of Cedar Holdings, one of the many secondary or fringe banks which had grown up rapidly alongside the older established banks and whose failure, it was feared, could have dangerous repercussions throughout the banking system.

Cedar, which specialised in the then controversial business of second mortgage lending to individuals and which also held property interests, was on the edge of collapse. It had experienced such a swift outflow of deposits that it was unable to reclaim cash against its loans to some 70,000 borrowers — it would be able to survive only if it received immediate major cash backing.

The adverse swing in the fortunes of this very rapidly expanded but previously prospering business had followed a recent tightening in the Government's economic policies, involving a jump in the Bank of England's key minimum lending rate to a record 13 per cent, and only two days earlier, a tough mini budget from the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord (then Mr Anthony) Barber (then Mr Barber had also been hit by the repercussions of a crisis three weeks earlier at another secondary bank, London and County Securities Group).

It was by no means unprecedented for the Bank of England to concern itself with the problems of a tottering bank. But on this occasion a further important cause for alarm was the danger that Cedar's troubles, if not solved, would be transmitted, through a domino effect, to the many other secondary banks which with much vulnerable short-term borrowing and many assets tied up in the increasingly troubled property industry, were themselves showing signs of being at risk in the harsher new economic environment.

With such a considerable part of the financial sector potentially in jeopardy, who could say what dangers a highly publicised failure might not present for the whole banking system?

A Cedar rescue would require the cooperation of the four institutional investors — Phoenix Assurance and the pension funds of Unilever, the electricity supply industry and the National Coal Board — and of Barclays Bank, Cedar's main clearing bank.

For those cast in the role of rescue party a suite of three rooms on the Bank's



The Governor spells it out. Left to right: Viscount De L'Isle, Mr Cob Stenham, Mr David Clement, Mr Hugh Jenkins, Sir Jasper Holm, Mr Gordon Richardson

first floor was provided. These were the spacious Court Room, which contains a weather vane, at that time registering "deep depression"; the Octagon Room opening into it; and an anteroom. A separate committee room downstairs had been allotted to Cedar's chairman, 72-year-old Mr Jack Morrison, and its other executive directors, including two managing directors, Mr Michael Morrison, the chairman's son, and Mr David Fischer.

Early in the day, Mr Richardson addressed the assembled representatives. On the other side of the table, receiving the governor's appeal — or rather demand — for a support package were ten men speaking for the four institutions which had for some years backed the hitherto very profitable Cedar with millions of pounds of share and loan capital. The party included Mr J. H. Broadfield of the Union (Unilever) pension fund, who was a non-executive director of Cedar, and Mr Hugh Jenkins, investment manager of the National Coal Board pension funds, who was shortly to join the Cedar board. But on this unusually important occasion the institutions were also represented at a higher level, Phoenix by its chairman, Viscount De L'Isle, who also chaired the large secondary bank, First National Finance Corporation.

In short, the assembled party had got to stay in the Bank until the right sort of package was worked up. Phoenix and the electricity pension fund, appeared most willing to respond promptly to the Bank's urging. A more critical response came from the coal board representatives and, from most of all, from the Unilever pension fund chairman. Mr Stenham was for hours not satisfied about the case for the proposed large rescue venture.

As the day went on, the Bank piled on the pressure and some sharp exchanges occurred. One of the blunter conversations was between Mr Stenham and Sir Jasper Holm. Mr Stenham was quoted as having said "This

is immensely complicated — we all need time to think" to which, it is recalled, Sir Jasper replied "You have got half an hour". This was far from well received by Mr Stenham, and he is said to have suggested that the remark would more appropriately have been addressed to one of Sir Jasper's clerks.

## Bank piled on pressure

Eventually, however, the representatives of the four big institutions all came round to accepting the need for a rescue package and agreed to make available the required large sums.

The four institutions would provide £50m between them, and Barclays Bank would make £22m available, with the right, broadly, to be repaid ahead of the institutions. It was an essential element in the solution that the institutions would in due course take over the bulk of the company's multi-million pound property portfolio. This would enable Cedar to continue as a business not related to finance and generate cash towards the repayment of the rescue advances.

But now it suddenly became apparent that there were serious hesitations about accepting the proposed rescue package among Cedar's top executive directors, who owned large shareholdings.

Just before 6pm that evening, Sir Kenneth Cedar, who had been working hard to go over to the Bank of England.

"There was this gathering about Cedar Holdings, a company I had never even heard of before. Everyone was arguing about what to do though most of the plan had been hammered out before I got there," he says.

The emergency atmosphere was accentuated by the pervasive physical chill due to the winter weather and the overcoats.

A draft for the rescue package was eventually taken down to the separate gathering of Cedar's chairman, managing and executive

directors, who were asked to sign it. They were reluctant. Deadlock threatened, and the time was approaching midnight, only nine-and-a-half hours before the stock exchange was due to open for business.

At 11.30pm Sir Kenneth went down to Mr Jack Morrison, Cedar's chairman, and the other executive directors and found them he remembers, "very unhappy. Here was their company, still then very prosperous, suddenly faced with a situation where they felt they had lost their interest".

He returned upstairs an hour later, having obtained their consent, after stressing that the basis of the price offered for the property was more favourable than could be expected from disposal of a collapsed concern's assets.

The package of loans and credit was thus duly wrapped up.

Having cobbled together the £72m support package for Cedar, the embattled bankers stretched a few hours' sleep. But hopes that the developing wider crisis would be damped down by the Cedar rescue quickly proved unjustified. Cedar's share quotation was duly suspended at the start of stock market dealing the morning of Thursday, December 20, and the news of the rescue package was announced at about the same time. But the public revelation of the crisis at such a sizeable group sent shock waves through the City as the extent of the flight of deposits which had been taking place was realized. Rumours of problems at other fringe banks swept through the financial community, and, within two-and-a-half hours of the stock exchange's opening, shares of many secondary banks dropped by about a third, wiping millions of pounds off their value.

Adapted from "The Secondary Banking Crisis, 1973-75" to be published tomorrow by The Macmillan Press, price £20. Tomorrow, how much the lifeboat cost.

Two years ago, Young Enterprise's area director, Major John Wharton, approached Mr Roger Warren Evans, director of the Swansea centre, and explained how the enterprise scheme works.

Firstly, a local sponsor, a local authority, a school or a firm is found who can lay on advisers to help willing children start a company which the children themselves will fund through the sale of shares and then operate for a year in part of their spare time.

Young Enterprise helps by providing initial advice and a do-it-yourself "company kit" containing articles and memoranda of association, briefs for the various jobs within the company, share certificates and sales and purchase order forms.

"We began with one pilot company at Ystradgynlais, north of Swansea," says Mr Williams. "It was called Triple Acorn and was run by 20 youngsters between 15 and 19 producing printed tee-shirts".

They were a mixture of schoolchildren and young unemployed, they raised their own share capital from well-wishers, paid rent on premises — and at the end of their year of operation paid a dividend of 43 per cent as well as "corporation tax", a contribution to Young Enterprise, as the legal entity under whose auspices they were trading.

Last year, the number of companies in the Swansea area rose to five, and Mr

Williams says advertisements in the local press have brought forward enough interested children to make it possible to start and staff 25 companies.

Throughout Britain this year, Young Enterprise says, there are 600 such companies operating.

Each company must liquidate after a year, although "management" is free to start all over again if they so wish.

One young enterprise which may break through the one-year barrier is Easy Carry, whose principal asset and only employee is 17-year-old Christine Hook.

And the biggest pleasure of seeing the finished product, it's your baby and it's going to make money.

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They were a mixture of schoolchildren and young unemployed, they raised their own share capital from well-wishers, paid rent on premises — and at the end of their year of operation paid a dividend of 43 per cent as well as "corporation tax", a contribution to Young Enterprise, as the legal entity under whose auspices they were trading.

Last year, the number of companies in the Swansea area rose to five, and Mr

Williams says advertisements in the local press have brought forward enough interested children to make it possible to start and staff 25 companies.

Throughout Britain this year, Young Enterprise says, there are 600 such companies operating.

Each company must liquidate after a year, although "management" is free to start all over again if they so wish.

One young enterprise which may break through the one-year barrier is Easy Carry, whose principal asset and only employee is 17-year-old Christine Hook.

And the biggest pleasure of seeing the finished product, it's your baby and it's going to make money.

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## Business Editor

## Gilt in buoyant mood

The gilt-edged market continued in good form yesterday, with a rise of 0.49 to 69.55 taking the FT Government Securities index to within 1.06 of last year's "high". Last year's peak did, of course, come shortly after the Budget, following which the gilt-edged market was hit by a low (60.7) in late October. The hope this time round is that the underlying financial prospects are good enough to sustain the upward trend.

The present bullishness stems from a number of factors: the rather more practical (and accommodative) monetary targets set for the current financial year; the belief that the downward trend in inflation can be sustained, possibly bringing the year-end rate down to 8.9 per cent; and the potential supply shortages of conventional fixed interest stocks as the authorities increase the percentage of funding raised through index-linked issues.

That said, it is difficult to see this market running away, at least not at this stage. With bank lending to the private sector as high as it has been recently, the domestic monetary background is still not wholly convincing; and most institutional investors may well think twice about committing themselves too heavily to the market ahead of what is expected to be a difficult month for the US money supply in April.

A sharp fall in dollar rates thereafter, could have a profound impact on international interest rates, but to cope with this, in fact, the way things will work out. The prospect of the United States inflation rate drifting down to 6.7 per cent suggests that it ought to happen, yet the worst over-optimism of fiscal and monetary policy remains.

If, incidentally, United States inflation is heading down towards 6.7 per cent, the German rate to less than 5 per cent, and the Japanese rate to 3 per cent, it is hard to re-emphasise how just the United Kingdom still has to run to stay in the game.

## Burton Moving ahead

Burton Group is showing strong signs that its house is now firmly in order. Despite its competitive and difficult High Street trading for clothing retailers, the group has exceeded all market forecasts, boosting pre-tax profits £5.7m to £14.2m in the half-year to February. Last year it made £16.4m.

Although the figures benefit from a £1.7m profit from property sales, the group's trading profits show a 19 per cent advance in all activities. But the real bonus comes from the virtual elimination of borrowings, which has cut interest charges for the six months from £3.1m to £273,000, and the absence, for the first time, of any extraordinary items. With a similar level of interest charges for the second half, Burton looks on course to make between £20m and £21m pre-tax this year.

Burton seems to have found itself a neat niche in the market place and its growing chain of up-to-date Top Man and Top Shop outlets should benefit strongly from any upturn on consumer demand. Fears that the group would return to its former dull performance after completing the modernization programme look unwarranted. On the lift in the dividend to 2.5p, the group should return to 170p. The historic yield is 5.5 per cent.

## Willis Faber Overseas gains

A falling pound works wonders for insurance brokers; with their overseas revenues and sterling expenses. Last week's profits

from Sedgwick included a big currency element and Willis Faber — second of the big brokers in the industry — has benefited likewise. Pretax profits, two-fifths higher at £27.2m, were boosted by about £4m by currency changes.

However this does not explain why Willis, which has aggressively pushed up dividends by a quarter, did £2m or so better than the market expected. Most parts of the group have performed strongly: associated better, expenses were held to an underlying rise of 13 per cent and investment income has shown a comfortable rise of 30 per cent to £13.4m. In particular, though, Willis appears to have scored from its strength in reinsurance and a number of other important broking areas. In local currency terms, brokerage income has risen by about £5 per cent with growth coming largely from overseas. United Kingdom broking has still managed a small rise in gross revenues despite the vicious rate cutting which has seen premiums sliced by up to 20 per cent, but profits here were down.

In the United Kingdom, Willis is also claiming a sizable amount of new business and, like Sedgwick, some increase in share, suggesting that some of the smaller brokers may have been losing out.

Meanwhile, the more widely spread operations such as Willis' best kept secret, its competitive conditions still ruling in the industry, and there should be further exchange rate benefits to come through this year.

## S Pearson Trying again

The City learns some lessons at least. This time around, the board of S Pearson and Lazarus, their in-house advisers will not repeat the mistakes of 1978 when institutional opposition killed off the last bid for a 36.4 per cent minority in Pearson Longman.

Unlike 1978, an announcement of bid discussions has been made at an early stage (albeit forced by an apparent leak), leaving ample time for consultants and S Pearson and Schroder Wagg simply laid a bid on the table.

Second, there will be 1982 profit forecasts from both companies. These should enable shareholders to make an intelligent investment judgment.

Third, there is likely to be a straight offer for the minority, rather than a Scheme of Arrangement requiring the approval of 75 per cent of shareholders. This simpler approach to the purchase of the outside holding in Pearson Longman is to be welcomed.

At heart, the rationale for a merger is financial. The fashion in British corporate life is now to centralize operations rather than to give subsidiaries virtual autonomy over profit targets, working capital projections and other management functions.

The buy-out would also reduce potential conflicts on expansion plans. A rights issue from Pearson Longman for instance, might not be welcomed by the majority of shareholders. There has always been possibility of dilution in S Pearson's holding should the boards disagree fundamentally.

A further, although equally unattractive, advantage, is that S Pearson as a 100 per cent owner, could consolidate Pearson Longman for tax purposes which could yield material benefits in future years.

All in all, the move is sensible, with the proviso that the terms are right, the events of 1978 were embarrassing to a group which has wide and significant City connections.

## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price Ch/gp	Gross Div/yp	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
129	100	Asx Brit Ind CULS	129	—	10.0	7.8	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	387	Barnhill	199	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CC 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	63	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9
131	97	Frank Horrell	127	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
83	39	Frederick Parker	78d	—	6.4	6.2	4.0	7.6
78	46	George Blair	57	—	4.1	7.3	7.0	10.5
102	93	Isle Cree Castings	97	—	15.7	14.4	—	—
109	100	Isle Cree Castings	109	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burroughs	11b	—	4.2	8.7	8.5	10.6
334	248	Robert Jenkins	252	—	21.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
64	51	Scordis PA	64	—	5.3	8.3	8.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinkl Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
40	26	Twinkl Holdings, ULS	79d	—	15.0	18.9	—	—
84	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2
263	212	W. S. Yeates	230	—	13.1	5.7	4.4	8.8

Prices now available on Prastel page 48146

## Where the managing director is only 17

## AT WORK: ENTERPRISE

By Ross Davies

A red light swans on in the studios of Swansea Sound radio station, a wall of electronic music and Stage One, the weekly business programme for young people is under way.

"Welcome to Stage One", says the presenter, "I'm Nigel Day. With current news about young people in the business world, some in business on their own, some in other people's business and some just thinking about business".

Most of the day, Nigel, aged 17, is in the lower sixth form at Morriss Senior Comprehensive School, where next year he hopes to pass "A" levels in mathematics, physics and computer science.

In his spare time, however, and when he is not introducing Stage One, Nigel Day is the managing director of Ultra Feedback, a company with 15 employees mostly of his own age, who make and sell electronic components such as the distortion devices so beloved of the people who play electric guitars.

His company, which has been trading for the past five months, is one of 12 operating in the Swansea area with chairman, managing director, treasurers and personnel ranging in age from 12 to 19.



Christine Hook, 17, (left) a future manufacturer of rucksacks, being interviewed by Swansea Sound's Nigel Day, also 17, himself the managing director of a company making electronic components.

These companies were established by the youngsters themselves, advised and subsequently supervised by Swansea's municipal Centre for Trade and Industry and a registered national charity, Young Enterprise.

Mr Trevor Williams, a development officer with the centre and the liaison man between the centre, Young Enterprise and the youngsters' companies, says the idea of these companies is to provide young people with the education in business skills with which to face the future.

Swansea, he explains, developed its own economic development policy, part of which called for some initiatives on behalf of — and by — youth.

Enter Young Enterprise, both a charity and a company limited by a guarantee, founded 20 years ago by the man who is still the honorary treasurer, Mr Walter Salomons, chairman of the merchant banker Rea Brothers.



# Stock Exchange Prices

## Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End March 26. Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

### PROPERTY INVESTMENT

## Hampton & Sons

01-493 8222

Why  
IP S

1981/82 High Low Company	Price	Change	Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price	Change	Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price	Change	Yield	1981/82 High Low Company	Price	Change	Yield
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>BREWERS AND DISTILLERS</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>															
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<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>INSURANCE</b>															
1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>															
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<b>PROPERTY</b>															
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<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>															
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### Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market Rates	Market Rates
New York 1.0000-1.0005	1 month 1.0000-1.0005
London 1.0000-1.0005	3 months 1.0000-1.0005
Frankfurt 1.0000-1.0005	6 months 1.0000-1.0005
Paris 1.0000-1.0005	12 months 1.0000-1.0005
Geneva 1.0000-1.0005	
Basel 1.0000-1.0005	
Brussels 1.0000-1.0005	
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### Money Market Rates

Clearing Bank Base Rate 12%  
Overnight High 13%  
Low 12%  
Week Ending 12-13

Prime Bank Bill (12-13) 12%  
Local Authority Bonds 12%  
Treasury Bills (12-13) 12%  
1 month 12%  
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## BOXING

## Magri title bout plan is rejected

**Neil Coles in play at Sunningdale yesterday.**



Cardona, aged 30, took the world Boxing Council title from Antonio Avelar of Mexico, with a first round knockout, and Lawless commented: "It shows Avelar is human like Charlie. He thought he was in for

ale

Page, aged 23, who has stopped 16 of his 18 opponents, is ranked the number two contender for Mike Weaver's World Boxing Association title and number three contender for Larry Holmes's World Boxing Council

P Burgess 2 and 1 C W Green and D Marsh  
P Longmore and L G Nokes 1 hole  
Pessenden 2 holes  
Pessenden 2 holes D Williams and C Tucker;  
Ray and D Scanlan 1 hole D A Genniet and  
R Lawrence 1 M Sharnam and M Sharnam 2  
and 1  
T Parker and M Wilgoms 1 hole G, Davies  
and C Clarke; B A Price and A Campbell  
2, D Hudson and D Winchester, 3  
Davies G and C Tucker 1 hole  
P Chapman, D Wood and P Mayo 3  
2, J M Tomsett and T C Durgate  
M Sreedevi and G Brown 1 hole, D Webb  
and D Mueser 2 holes  
S and 4, D J McFadden and M Henry, G  
Reynolds and J Comer 20th, S Law and C  
Dunn 2 holes Wynn 1 hole and T, R  
Rouse (untested) and M Ellsworth.  
Miss M Rawlings and Mrs V Thomas 5 and  
R G Mathew and S Roberts; K A MacDonald

**Correction**  
In an article headlined "No funds for Aintree" in yesterday's *Times*, we inadvertently quoted

Newberry and Joyce 4 and 2 Evans, son  
Jones; Young and Underwood 7 and 6 Smith  
and Ostram; Miss Langford and Miss Walker 1  
and 6 Strange and Barnett; Frost and Kiddle 3  
and 2 Brake and Edmunds

Deloy and Smaif 3 and 2 Lees and Mrs.  
Hobbs; Par and Nudds 3 and 1 Egfrord and  
White; Park and Lane 3 and 2 Elvidge and  
Benson; Regan and Barr 4 and 3 Fisher and

Lord Plummer as saying that £11.5 of Levy Board funds would be allocated to capital works on racecourses. The figure should

1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531
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Part II: Glamour of Royal Ascot and soaring bloodstock prices are a thin layer of icing on an inadequate cake — an economic analysis shows few are thriving

## Looking beneath the frills of affluence



THE GOOD LIFE AT THE TOP

Piggott taking the hot line to yet another fortune. Above and right: Will the champagne of Cheltenham and Ascot fall flat as the recession continues to bite?

By Michael Seely

For the man who takes only a cursory interest in racing it appears to be a world of riches and glamour. The pomp and pageantry of Royal Ascot and the excitement of Derby day and the Grand National; a world where last year's Derby winner Shergar was syndicated for £10m. And all last autumn news of records being broken daily at the fashionable bloodstock sales.

International buyers flocked to Newmarket to spend a total of 41,415,380 guineas at the six sales held by Tattersalls. On September 30, 1981 a bay yearling colt by Mill Reef was sold for a record price of 640,000 guineas. A total of 378 yearlings auctioned at the October premises, an increase of 42.195 guineas, an increase of about 58 per cent on the total of comparable sales in 1980. And all this lavish expenditure took place against a background of continuing recession and rising unemployment.

This activity at the top end of the market has little to do with the general financial state of the industry, which like most businesses is facing the effects of the downturn in the economy. Let us therefore examine the structure of racing and also pose the question of who foots the bill and who reaps the harvest.

### Responsibility to the punter

Racing is administered jointly by the Horserace Betting Levy Board and the Jockey Club. The Levy Board is responsible for collecting the levies from the bookmakers and the Jockey Club, then, in conjunction with the Jockey Club, deciding how these funds should be allocated. When this decision has been reached the Jockey Club takes over and gets down to its business of the day to day conduct of the sport.

There are roughly 8,500 owners of over 12,000 horses in training. On the Flat in 1981 a proportion of these horses raced for a total of £19,783,948. Roughly speaking the levy provided 50 per cent of this amount, the owners 25 per cent and the racecourses and sponsors 12 1/2 per cent apiece.

The Levy Board and the owners are their principal contributors. Not only does the Levy Board provide this large slice of the prize-money cake, it also distributes as much money again towards such diverse projects as capital improvements and general assistance to racecourses; assistance in maintaining the integrity of racing and for veterinary and scientific education.

There is hardly any branch of the industry which does not receive some help. On Monday, Lord Elmsley announced that Levy Board funds would not be used to save Aintree racecourse, but that money would be made available to assist smaller courses.

It is important to realise that the Levy Board's contribution comes from the punter and not from the bookmakers or the Tote.

## Make or break year for a floundering small-time trainer

By John Karter, Racing Editor

A time bomb is ticking away beneath Ron Atkins' world. It has nothing to do with the fact that his stables at the picturesque Surrey village of Elstead are surrounded by Ministry of Defence land where soldiers are out of the business of war. Atkins himself has primed the device which is set to go off around June. After four years of struggle to eke out a living from the increasingly stony ground of racehorse training he has decided that this current National Hunt season will be make or break for him.

Many successful trainers are born to the profession and some have lucrative family businesses to fall back on in hard times. Atkins had neither advantage. In racing terms he was hardly bred for the job, being by a cobbler out of a chorist girl. But, being small and tough, he considered a career as a boxer after becoming a schoolboy champion, he was ideally equipped by nature for a career as a jockey.

After a broken cheekbone, nose, seven collarbones, 13 ribs, hands and feet, fingers and toes, and a leg (which earlier in the season kept him out of action for two and a half months), as well as numerous bouts of concussion and an ear almost ripped off, his decision four years ago to train as well as ride clearly came as much from the head as the heart. Atkins wanted a ready-made alternative in the event of one fall too many bringing an end to his riding career.

Atkins charges £75 per week to train a horse (as with all stables, shoeing and vets bills are extra). His charge covers basic expenses, and is calculated to attract owners who cannot afford better-known yards, rather than to make a profit. Basic expenses are items like foodstuffs, bedding, tack, rates and wages and all of these, of course are subject to inflation. Atkins pays for example £100 per ton for hay against £35 when he started four years ago. The "killers" are the hidden expenses which a small trainer has to bear himself or run the risk of frightening owners away. For example, one of the naughtier inmates of Atkins' stable chews up rugs as soon as they are put on his back. New ones cost at least £20.

Then there is entertaining: a trainer is expected as part of the service to act the host at the racecourse to the owner and his often numerous friends. Recently Atkins ran two horses at Folkestone. After paying for his petrol, meals and rounds of drinks for two sets of owners he was some £30 out of pocket. Perhaps the greatest problem facing the small trainer, though, is the slow-paying owner. The bigger man can afford to wait for his fees, but for a man like Atkins it is crippling. Earlier this year he took matters into his own hands when, after taking legal advice, he exercised his "lien" on a horse, whose owner owed him several thousand pounds, he claims,

These two bodies are in the business mainly for their own interest — although they are generous sponsors — which in the case of the bookmakers is to show a profit to their shareholders.

Their other role is that of tax gatherers, most of this tax going to the Inland Revenue and a small proportion being returned to racing. Both the Levy Board and the Jockey Club are well aware of their responsibility to the punter and do their best to ensure that racing is fairly run and that there is an abundance of competitive sport.

It is the owners who provide nearly all the employment for the 20,000 who work in the industry. This is apart from their contribution to prize money. It is estimated that annually owners pour £70m into racing's coffers.

So what do they get out of it? Apart from the top five per cent of owners, precious little. John Biggs, the chairman of the Racehorse Owners Association says: "In 1980 the top five per cent of owners won 75 per cent of the total prize money available. The next 30 per cent took most of the rest leaving virtually nothing for the remaining 65 per cent."

The fact Michael Scoute and Henry Cecil, the two leading trainers in 1981, won £1,312,144 for their patron, about 10 per cent of the total prize money available on the Flat that year for itself.

Most top trainers are earning a good living and it is expensive to keep a horse in one of their stables. One of these trainers with 120 horses in his yard charges £105 per week per horse plus £10 a week for blacksmith's and veterinary fees. On top of this there are entrance fees, travelling expenses, an insurance, to mention but a few extra items. Insurance premiums run out at about three per cent of the estimated value of the horse.

Such a trainer would be employing about 60 staff at an average wage of £84 per week. This would account for under 50 per cent of his total turnover, which would be in the region of about £750,000 per annum. Apart from what he charges, the trainer would also officially receive 10 per cent of both win and place money during the season. He would also receive in most cases a commission on the horses sold out of his stable and invariably a nomination or a share in a stallion that he has helped the owner to promote. The successful modern trainer is something of an entrepreneur, who has not only to turn out winners but also to sell himself in the market place in order to attract owners with heavy purchasing power and horses with classic-winning blood flowing through their veins. This man's existence contrasts sharply with the smaller trainer, as can be seen from the article on Ron Atkins below.

As with the trainers it is only comparatively few jockeys who make a fat living. Flat race jockeys receive £29 per ride, their jumping counterparts £35.50. They also receive a percentage of the value of the races they have won — on the Flat between four and a half per cent and five per cent and over the sticks about six per cent. Additional

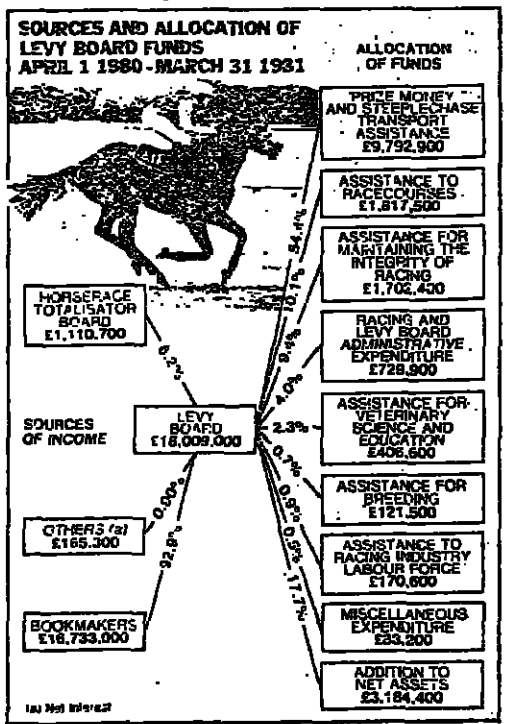
presents from owners are the rule rather than the exception.

A top flight jockey might earn £120,000 a year, but a leading steeplechase rider would do well to accumulate £60,000. And this of course applies only to a select few. Possibly 20 jockeys on the Flat would earn a prosperous living, but in steeplechasing only the top half dozen.

The breeders are the men who supply the raw material for racing. There again it is only a few who skim off the cream. And the astronomical figures realised at the October Premier Yearling sales give a distorted view of the picture. The average price realised at this auction in 1981 was 42,195 guineas. Home-bred stock averaged 29,348 guineas compared with an average of 44,261 guineas for Irish and foreign-bred stock.

An analysis of the other yearling sales shows a disturbing picture. At the second Newmarket sales the average price was 8,068 guineas and at Doncaster 6,912 guineas. But the middle price, that is to say the money paid for the yearling who is half way down the lots, sold 5,600 guineas at Newmarket and 5,000 guineas at Doncaster. And it has been estimated that the cost of putting a yearling in the sale ring is about £7,000, excluding stallion fees and the depreciation of the mare.

Now for the racecourses. All courses represent an under-utilisation of plant and the return on the capital involved is negligible. Apart from courses such as Ascot, Newmarket and York, few would be considered economically viable. Tim Nelligan is the managing director of United Racecourses, who control Epsom, Sandown Park and Kempton Park.



"Epsom is entirely dependent on Derby day," Mr. Nelligan says. "Kempton has possibilities but Sandown is the only one of our courses that is viable in ordinary commercial terms. In other words we make an acceptable 15 per cent return on capital. But this is mainly due to such activities as exhibitions and outside functions. We could not possibly achieve this target if we relied on racing. Quite honestly it hardly matters at all if we race on unprofitable days. Of course we want to race to help with the levy, but as far as we are concerned we are lucky to break even most of the time."

The other contributors to prize money, the sponsors, are now an indispensable part of the scene. Their contributions in 1981 amounted to a total of £2,684,863. The sport would be in a much worse position than it is already without their continued support.

We have already stated that the owners and the punters are the mainstay of the industry. Are they getting a fair deal? The vast general criticism levelled against the Levy Board and the Jockey Club is that too much money is given to classic and pattern races and that support to those in need is by and large neglected.

### Subsidizing the rich

As to the rights of the punter, critics of the present policy point out that it is politically immoral that the hard earned money deducted from the punter should be used to subsidize the rich owners and breeders, who are well capable of looking after themselves. But surely this is an emotive point of view.

As long as the punter gets a fair return for his money and competitive racing to bet on, his needs are being catered for. And do not forget that 10 times more than the money he pays in tax goes to the Exchequer compared with that returned to the sport. This is the root cause of the problem. In France and in other countries the racing industry receives a far larger proportion of the betting take thereby ensuring a more equitable distribution of prize money.

So whatever their critics may say the authorities in this country are faced with an impossible dilemma. If we are to maintain our role as a major racing power, most of the available prize money will have to continue to be devoted to the prestige races. This policy has been modified to some extent. In the next prize money scheme a higher proportion of the funds available will be devoted to the middle range of events than to the classic and pattern races.

There is not enough money to be distributed for everyone to be satisfied. It is as simple as that. And as no government is in the habit of reducing taxation, particularly in the present economic climate, the situation appears likely to remain the same, with most of the racing industry going through an even tougher time than it is at present and the strong inevitably continuing to profit at the expense of their weaker brethren.

## Right portents for Harwood's stars

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Guy Harwood has come a long way in the 16 years that he has held a trainer's licence. Then he began he had 12 horses in his yard at Combeblades on the outskirts of Pulborough, Sussex, and he owned them all. Now he has 121 belonging to 91 different owners.

That he has 30 more horses and 40 more owners than this time 12 months ago is not surprising because in racing success generates success. Last season he was a champion one for four. He ended the year third in the trainers' list, having won 97 races and £489,000 prize money in this country, not counting his pickings abroad which included the French 2,000 guineas.

Among his new owners are Prince Khalid Abdullah, Prince Ahmad Bin Salman Al Saud, Prince Faisal, Prince Khalid, Sheikh Maktoum, Sheikh Mohammed, M. A. Mutawa and Stavros Niarchos.

Harwood's increased dependence on the American market can be gauged by the fact that more than half of the 76 two-year-olds that he has in training there were bred in the United States.

Yesterday was his annual open day to the press. The gallops were kissed with warm sunshine. The horses looked all the better for it after the long, cold, wet winter. In two and three some 36 of the stable strode past us most of them hard and already summer-coated.

The classic trials at Kempton and Salisbury will point in the direction in which they will race. The classic trials at Kempton and Salisbury will point in the direction in which they will race. The classic trials at Kempton and Salisbury will point in the direction in which they will race.

There has been little change in the betting with Home Coming, Bunter, Windy and King's Glory remaining at the head of the pack. Ladbrokes have also reported support for Herbie Quyle.

These odds have been cut from 14-1 to 11-1. This afternoon there is racing at Worcester, Kelso and Southwell. Michael Dickinson's run of 10 wins should continue at Worcester where Hemmings' recent Ayr winner, should have little difficulty in following up that success in the first division.

Home Coming headed the list of 32 acceptors at the four-day Guy Harwood's four-year-old will

### Worcester

2.00 PITCHCROFT HURDLE (4V 1) Novices	2.15 HESTON HURDLE (4V 1) Novices
1.00 HEATON LAD 5-12-3 Earshaw	1.410 MISS APOLLO 5-12-0
2.00 HYPOC 5-12-3 Mr. Bailey	2.000 ARDENOS 5-11-1
3.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	3.000 BROCKE MARGIN 5-11-4 Riddell
4.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	4.000 CONNIE'S 5-11-1 Mr. Davies
5.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	5.000 FRAZER'S FRIEND 5-11-4
6.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	6.000 MCKINNON 7-11-4
7.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	7.000 PRIVATE BUSINESS 5-11-4 Gray
8.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	8.000 ROUNDCORNER 10-11-1
9.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	9.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
10.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	10.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
11.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	11.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
12.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	12.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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16.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	16.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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18.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	18.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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81.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	81.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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86.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	86.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
87.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	87.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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96.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	96.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
97.00 GLENORA 7-11-7 Mr. Davies	97.000 TAILWIND 5-11-4
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**TELEVISION**  
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Newly formed rapidly expanding TV Company requires a P.A. Sec. for their Chief Executive. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £7,000 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**SALES ORIENTATED SECRETARY**

£8,500 the newly appointed M.D. of an international company seeks a dynamic, energetic, and ambitious sales oriented secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £8,500 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Career Plan, 724 4284

**RECEPTION**  
£5,500 + EARLY REVIEW

Our clients, well known public house chain, require a friendly person to look after their visitors. The successful candidate will be responsible for all reception duties. Salary £5,500 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 01-499 2921

**PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ADMINISTRATOR**

Fast growing international computer company requires responsible motivated person to cope with a wide variety of administrative and organisational activities. The successful applicant is likely to be around 25, probably a graduate and currently earning more than £5,000 p.a. Please telephone or write for an application form to Linda Burt.

**I. P. Sharp Associates Limited**  
132 Buckingham Palace Road  
London SW1W 9SA  
Tel: 01-730 4587

**P.A./SECRETARY**

For personal office of non-executive Chairman of a public house chain, all aspects of secretarial and administrative duties must be self-starter and self-sufficient. Salary £7,000 with company benefits. Write in confidence to: Jean St. James's Place, S.W.1 01-499 9693

**Personnel Secretary**

If you have personnel experience and would like a fresh challenge in North London you'll be interested in this absorbing job which reports to the Personnel and Administration Manager. Ideally aged under 35, you will have the necessary shorthand, typing and presence of mind to cope with a really busy department. Word processing training will be given if necessary.

Please offer a salary of around £6,000 in modern pleasant offices, and our generous benefits include £100 London supplement, 22 days holiday, profit sharing, Christmas bonus, subsidised staff restaurant and L.V.s.

Please telephone Mrs. R. Siddons on 01-852 2333, or write to her at:  
**Bankers Automated Clearing Services Ltd.,**  
De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middx HA8 5QA.

**LEADING CITY SOLICITORS**

**SECRETARY/PA TO COMPANY/COMMERCIAL PARTNER**

We invite applications from well educated secretaries, aged between 23 and 35, with previous legal experience preferably in company/commercial law. Excellent shorthand and audio skills are required, as is a cheerful, calm, resilient and responsible attitude to work, which is often under pressure. Pleasant modern office with friendly atmosphere, close to Bank/Cannon St/Mansion House stations. Salary: a.s.e., L.V.s, season ticket loan etc. Written applications in strict confidence to:  
**The Personnel Manager, Herbert Smith & Co.,**  
35-37 Cannon St., London EC4M 5SD  
No agencies please

**LEGAL AUDIO SECRETARY**

Large and friendly firm of Lincoln's Inn Solicitors require experienced Legal Audio Secretary, aged 20+, to work for young partner in full P.A. position. Interesting post for bright, unflappable person able to work under pressure.

Salary £6,800, L.V.s, 4 weeks holiday.

**Telephone 242 9304**  
(NO AGENCIES)

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS**

The Secretary to the R.C.P. requires a **SECRETARY 21+**  
c. £5,500-£6,000 p.a.

The successful applicant will have had several years' experience in a responsible position. Diplomacy, self-motivation, good technical skills and pleasant personality are essential for this post. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., 4 weeks' paid holiday. Free Staff Lunches.

The R.C.P. is situated in an award-winning building overlooking Regents Park, 3 minutes from Portland Street Station. Salary according to experience on University scale. Write immediately with C.V. and daytime telephone no. to: Office Manager, R.C.P., 11 St. Andrew's Place, London NW1 4LS.

**FINANCE SECRETARY**  
Salary: c. £5,500

Pepsi-Cola is looking for a Secretary to assist its Finance Department.

In addition to good shorthand and typing skills, preference will be given to those candidates interested in light figure work and able to use a computer terminal.

The position is currently located in Feltham, Middlesex, but it is likely that the offices will move shortly to Knightsbridge.

If you are interested in working hard in a fun environment for a dynamic international company, write (including C.V.) to: Julia Osborne, Pepsi-Cola, 2 Basil Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3.

**EC3 to £9,000**  
P.A. Secretary to the young Managing Director of a dynamic growing company. Age 28-30. Speeds 100/60.

**Knightsbridge to £8,000**  
This international office consultancy needs an excellent secretary with excellent shorthand and typing skills. Speeds 110/60.

**NW1 to £8,000**  
A senior administrator secretary is needed for this architectural design consultancy. Aged 22-25. Speeds 100/60.

**Marble Arch to £8,000**  
The Chairman of this small consultancy needs an efficient and well educated P.A. Speeds 100/60.

**Angela Mortimer Ltd**  
Recruitment Consultants  
166 Piccadilly  
01-493 9686

**PR-£7,500**

This well known Agency in W1 is looking for an excellent secretarial, administrative and dynamic Director dealing with 7 important clients. You should have good skills (100/60+) ability to co-ordinate and delegate the workload, organise his diary and cope with a busy working day. There will be client contact both by phone and at receptions and you should be happy to work occasional evenings and weekends at sporting events. You must be 30-40, car driver, helpful, smart and enjoy a friendly informal atmosphere. Good benefits. Please call 437 1125.

**Crone Corkill**  
Recruitment Consultants

**Leading Manufacturer of Steel Products**  
Export Oscar 1981 seeks for General Manager **SECRETARY**

English mother tongue and good French speaking. Requires attractive job with opportunity of first class training in efficient team of expert specialists. Office in PARIS must require good French speaking and a high standard of secretarial skills and administrative skills are essential.

Please write enclosing CV to: Mr. D. Martin, Secretary & Co., The Core Exchange Building, 52-57 Mark Lane, EC3R 7SS.

**LEGAL SECRETARY**  
£7,250

Intelligent and able audio secretary with first class legal and administrative experience required for small but expanding firm of solicitors with bright offices close to Oxford Circus Tube Station.

Please call 01-437 9690 (Ref A).

**PERSONAL SECRETARY**  
£5,000

EC4. If you get personally enough of character and interest in people, put your personal organisation skills to work for a dynamic growing company. Salary £5,000 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**ATTRACTIVE OFFICE**  
ST. JAMES'S

Requires to be efficient, conscientious and efficient Secretary. Salary £5,500 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**Happy Holiday**  
**£6,000 + Discount**

A leading name within the world of travel offers an exciting opportunity for a young energetic P.A. to assist in the running of the company. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £6,000 p.a. with bonus and discount. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**Professional Person**  
**£7,800 + Bonus**

For you... A high compensation package, together with an attractive bonus, is offered to a high level of professional and administrative skills. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £7,800 p.a. with bonus. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**Entertaining Enterprise**  
**£6,750 + Free A la Carte lunch**

A leading name within the entertainment industry seeks a professional P.A. to assist in the running of the company. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £6,750 p.a. with free lunch. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**International Design**

A leading name in the design world seeks a P.A. Secretary to assist in the running of the company. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £6,750 p.a. with bonus. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**Secretary with a Difference**  
**£7,250 + Sports Club Facilities**

If you are 20+ and enjoy a busy varied day, the chairman of a large sports club requires a personal assistant with a trading licence to assist in the day to day running of the club. Excellent personal skills and a knowledge of German are necessary. Telephone Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**College Leaver**

Get involved in a wide variety of duties in this small, American based company. Learn every aspect of office administration in a very busy, modern, well equipped office. Salary £6,500 p.a. with bonus. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**2nd Job at £6,500**

A leading name in the design world seeks a P.A. Sec. with the skills to join their busy central London office. With 18 months experience and a good knowledge of the design industry, you will have the flair for dealing with clients and need a demanding, interesting position, read Margaret Lankford.

**Temps**

We are currently looking to recruit additional top secretarial staff, to work with us during the summer months. If you are a graduate or a woman of 25 years experience, call us today, you could be working tomorrow. Jane Bessell or Gill McCarthy

**Graduate Girls Secretarial**

77 Princess Street, London W1R 7RB  
Tel: 01-629 7262

**Director's Secretary**  
c. £6,500 plus bonus: Richmond

A recently appointed Director requires secretary with enthusiasm, initiative and the full range of secretarial skills. Including shorthand and audio typing. The ability to communicate at all levels is essential in this demanding but interesting environment. The job will be a responsible one and the successful applicant will be involved in all the activities of the Department. A driving licence would be helpful.

Please send CV and details to:  
M. B. Canham, Esq.,  
Management Development Officer,  
Walneys London Limited,  
14 Mortlake High Street,  
London SW14 8JD

**SECRETARY**

Required for small busy committee department of a medical-legal organisation. Apart from the normal secretarial skills, an ability to take responsibility and to demonstrate a flexible approach to all aspects of the work are important. Salary on scale £6,481 to £7,424 inclusive of 01-007 London (Weighting), four weeks holiday, excellent pension scheme, L.V.s, season ticket loan.

Applications with C.V. to Mrs R. Andrews, The Medical Defence Union, 3 Devonshire Place, London W1N 2EA. Telephone (01) 486 6181.

**Embassy of Japan, W1 requires SECRETARY**

Applicants should have excellent typing skills and be able to draft correspondence on own initiative. Salary according to qualification and experience.

**Tel. 493 6030 ext. 4**

**PARTNER'S SECRETARY**

Salary c. £7,000 negotiable according to age and experience. City Insurance Broking partnership with varied and demanding international account books experienced Secretary capable of coping with irate, worried, nervous insurance experience useful although not imperative. But a good educational background and a high standard of basic secretarial skills and administrative skills are essential.

Please write enclosing CV to: Mr. D. Martin, Secretary & Co., The Core Exchange Building, 52-57 Mark Lane, EC3R 7SS.

**LEGAL PA/SEC.**  
£7,000

Gravitate job involvement at partner level offered to an experienced Legal Sec. aged 22-40, capable of working with the minimum amount of supervision. Ability to liaise with and organise clients in the U.K. and abroad essential. Salary £7,000 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Barrell Personnel, Rec. Cons.

**Senior Secretary**

Required for International Firm of Architects, Engineers and Planners in their office in Fulham Broadway. Salary c. £5,500 p.a. Please phone Miss Mizen 01-736 3212

**LITERARY AGENCY**

Require enthusiastic and able literary secretary with excellent typing skills, attention to detail and good telephone manner. Salary £5,500 p.a. with bonus and pension. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**NO MORE RENT!**

Our clients, a large private estate in the West End, are looking for a P.A. Secretary to assist in the running of the estate. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and administrative duties. Salary £6,000 p.a. with bonus and discount. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**English/Italian**

Italian family needs English/Italian Secretary, preferably bilingual, to assist in the running of the family business. Salary £6,000 p.a. with bonus and discount. Apply to Crone Corkill, 499 6566 or 493 8343

**NOTICE**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.



# Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

## LA CREME DE LA CREME

### PERSONAL ASSISTANT £7,650

Our client, an American businessman, is seeking a highly motivated, professional Personal Assistant to assist in his day-to-day business. The ideal candidate will be a woman, aged 25-35, with a minimum of 3 years' experience in a similar position. She will be responsible for managing the household, including shopping, cooking, and cleaning, as well as acting as a personal secretary. The position offers a competitive salary of £7,650 per annum, plus benefits. Applications should be sent to: **MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants**, 10 Golden Square, W.1.

Phone 490 9175

### MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants

## TEMPERING TIMES

### JULIA MCDONALD AT J.K. PERSONNEL

Has immediate temporary vacancies for mature, experienced secretaries and copy typists. A wide selection of bookings are available if you have the skills and are adaptable. Top rates for top temps. Phone 437 3183 for appointment or come in to:

10 Golden Square, W.1.

## WE WILL GIVE YOU AN ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Even now, well before the summer rush, we have a number of advertising director vacancies in London. We are looking for experienced, creative and energetic individuals who can take the lead in building up a new advertising department or taking over an existing one. We offer a competitive salary and a challenging role. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## NEWS FLASH!

We are seeking a mature, experienced, and energetic individual to join our team as a news flash reporter. The ideal candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position and will be responsible for gathering news and writing reports. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## NEW HORIZONS are very interested in hearing from experienced secretaries in all areas of the business.

Call 490 9175, 106 New Bond Street (Rec. Cntr.).

## THE DEMAND for secretaries is increasing and we have an urgent need for experienced individuals in all areas of the business.

Call 490 9175, 106 New Bond Street (Rec. Cntr.).

## PART-TIME VACANCIES

### TOP SECRETARY (PART-TIME)

25-35. Top salary. A good benefits package. A full-time position with a part-time salary. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## SECRETARIAL

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS, accountants, lawyers, etc. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## ESTATE AGENTS

Wanted: Estate Agents. A mature, experienced, and energetic individual to join our team as an estate agent. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIES

Wanted: Administration Secretaries. A mature, experienced, and energetic individual to join our team as an administration secretary. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

## FIGURES AND FINANCE

Wanted: Figures and Finance. A mature, experienced, and energetic individual to join our team as a figures and finance specialist. Applications should be sent to: **JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU**, 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3. 01-589 8807/0010. The Recruitment Consultants.

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## Residential property/Baron Phillips

# Living it up in a castle



are centred around stately homes, like the sweeping Broome Park, near Canterbury, Kent. The Elliot Group, for example, have managed to combine a four-star hotel with time-sharing. The imposing Osborne in Torquay, Devon, is a beautifully restored Heashead crescent overlooking Meadfoot Beach.

Studio and mews type apartments, some of which can accommodate up to six people, cost from £50 a week in winter to about £4,000 a week in the summer. Penthouses come a little dearer ranging from £1,750 a week to £5,750 a week.

In addition to the purchase price, buyers have to pay a service charge and management charge which varies between developments. But, on average, will cost about £50 to £60 a week.

Also in England and Wales developments are sold on a leasehold basis ranging from 30 years, in the case of Broome Park, to 80 years at the Osborne.

Mr Frank Chapman is arguably one of the pioneers of multi-ownership in this country. Through his Multi-Ownership & Hotels Company Mr Chapman has established three developments — two in Scotland and one in Wales — and it is understood a fourth is on the way.

The emphasis is on spectacular scenery, whether the Scottish Highlands or the Welsh mountains. But Mr Chapman has spent a lot of time and money on providing plenty of leisure facilities like dry skiing slopes.

Although British time-sharing is far from cheap buyers are offered a great deal more for their money than many of the European schemes. There is the advantage of most developments being part of exchange schemes such as Resorts Condominium International.

Time sharing in the United Kingdom will also appeal to the suspicious who are extremely wary of similar schemes abroad, where it is less easy to check the credentials of the developer. There is, in addition, a tremendous demand from people who prefer to spend part of their holidays within the British Isles, and it is becoming increasingly attractive.

Not all time-sharing schemes are centred around stately homes, like the sweeping Broome Park, near Canterbury, Kent. The Elliot Group, for example, have managed to combine a four-star hotel with time-sharing. The imposing Osborne in Torquay, Devon, is a beautifully restored Heashead crescent overlooking Meadfoot Beach.

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In addition to the purchase price, buyers have to pay a service charge and management charge which varies between developments. But, on average, will cost about £50 to £60 a week.

Also in England and Wales developments are sold on a leasehold basis ranging from 30 years, in the case of Broome Park, to 80 years at the Osborne.

Mr Frank Chapman is arguably one of the pioneers of multi-ownership in this country. Through his Multi-Ownership & Hotels Company Mr Chapman has established three developments — two in Scotland and one in Wales — and it is understood a fourth is on the way.

The emphasis is on spectacular scenery, whether the Scottish Highlands or the Welsh mountains. But Mr Chapman has spent a lot of time and money on providing plenty of leisure facilities like dry skiing slopes.

Although British time-sharing is far from cheap buyers are offered a great deal more for their money than many of the European schemes. There is the advantage of most developments being part of exchange schemes such as Resorts Condominium International.

Time sharing in the United Kingdom will also appeal to the suspicious who are extremely wary of similar schemes abroad, where it is less easy to check the credentials of the developer. There is, in addition, a tremendous demand from people who prefer to spend part of their holidays within the British Isles, and it is becoming increasingly attractive.

Not all time-sharing schemes are centred around stately homes, like the sweeping Broome Park, near Canterbury, Kent. The Elliot Group, for example, have managed to combine a four-star hotel with time-sharing. The imposing Osborne in Torquay, Devon, is a beautifully restored Heashead crescent overlooking Meadfoot Beach.

Studio and mews type apartments, some of which can accommodate up to six people, cost from £50 a week in winter to about £4,000 a week in the summer. Penthouses come a little dearer ranging from £1,750 a week to £5,750 a week.

## COUNTRY PROPERTIES

# Humberts

Under instructions from Lady Picher

**Somerset 25 acres**  
Alford, Exmoor National Park. Minehead 5 miles. Taunton and M5 25 miles.  
A compact country estate enjoying superb views over the Bristol Channel and Exmoor, suitable for private or institutional use.

4 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 14 secondary bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 2 cloakrooms, part of first floor, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, study, office, laundry, garage, tennis court, squash court and bowling/croquet green. Stabling for 12 horses. Outbuildings, 1 cottage, 1 hall, garden, grounds, woodland, parkland, etc.  
Penthouse with about 25 acres as a whole or in 5 lots.  
Details: 17 Hammett Street, Taunton, Tel. (0823) 88484 and London Office Tel. 01-242 3121.  
(17/57509/SAH)

By Direction of Avon County Council.

## Wiltshire 13 acres

Chilpenham 4 miles. Bath 10 miles.  
A Georgian country house with many outbuildings that formed part of the Bath Academy of Art. Ideal for institutional use, in a parkland setting near Corsham.

2 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, partial central heating, large kitchen, 14 formal classrooms in outbuildings.  
For sale Freehold.  
Details: 10 St. Mary Street, Chilpenham. Tel. (0249) 55861 (10/52500/DMLB)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB

Telephone: 01-242 3121. Telex: 27444

# Bernard Thorpe and Partners

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE COTSWOLDS

### Heythrop Hunt

Morton-in-Marsh 2 miles. Stone-on-the-Wold 5 miles, London 90 miles.

### A MAGNIFICENT WEDDING HOUSE IN A SUPERB RURAL SETTING

4 reception rooms, cloak, domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms (3 en-suite). Separate 4 bedroom staff flat. Oil-fired central heating. Excellent cottage. Sun-glow. Garaging. Two stables with horse boxes. Cotswold barn. Delightful gardens with heated swimming pool. Railed paddocks. IN ALL ABOUT 35 ACRES.

Auction at an early date — if not sold.

Stow-on-the-Wold Office: Tel. 0451 30731, or London Office:

01-834 6890

1 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD LONDON SW1W 0GD

# Balmoral Court

Grand Avenue, Worthing, Sussex

Prestige new development built to the ultimate standards of luxury. In prime Sussex coastal location.

### SHOW FLAT OPEN

1, 2 and 3 bedrooms flats £24,500 - £42,500

Plus two magnificent penthouses (prices on application)

Colour brochure and show flat details from:

Hewitt & Hewitt

Warwick Street, Worthing, Sussex. BN11 3DF

☐ A & L (Long) Ltd

# WHITE WALTHAM VICARAGE

Near Maidenhead, 2 miles from M4

A large 18th/19th Century Residence, 11 Bedrooms, 6 Sitting Rooms, 10 Bathrooms, etc. Nearly 14 acres.

Freehold for Sale by Auction at a date to be announced (Viewing after 10.15)







**Edited by Peter Dear**

BBC 1

**BBC 2**

ITV/LONDON

## Radio 4

11.00 A

## Radio 1

1.00 Paul Burnett, 3.30 Steve  
 Javis, 5.00 Peter Powell, 7.00 Radio  
 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-550 4411,  
 8.00 David Jensen, 10.00 John Peel,  
 12.00 Midnight and Close.  
 1.00 Radio 1 and 2: 5.00am With  
 Radio 2, 8.00am Alan Del, 8.30 The  
 New Swingle Singers, 10.00 The Folk  
 Merchants, 11.30-12.00 The Sun  
 45 With Radio 1, 12.00 With Radio  
 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

**World Service.**  
 C. World Service can be received in  
 standard Carapac on medium wave 640 kHz  
 (33m) at the following times GMT: 5.00  
 weekday, 7.00 World news, 7.20 Twenty-  
 four Hour News, 8.00am Sunday, 8.00  
 1.00 Book Review, 7.45 report on  
 the day, 8.00 World news, 8.09 Reflections  
 Sunday, 8.00 World news, 8.30 Animal,

[illegible]

**CHANEL**

5 Themes except: 1.20 pm-1.30 pm  
2.45-3.45 Trapper John, 5.20-  
6.45 Crossroads, 6.00 Channel  
report, 6.30-7.00 Baileys Bar, 12.10  
Epilogue followed by Closedown.

**GRANADA**

5 Themes except: 1.20 pm-1.00 Mr  
Mrs, 1.20 Granada Reports, 1.30  
chance Flage, 2.00 Crown Court,  
3.00 Sound of Music, 2.45-3.45  
Great Depression, America, 6.00 This  
your night, 6.05 Crossroads, 6.30-  
7.00 Granada Reports, 12.10 am  
Closedown.

**SCOTTISH**

ews. 2.45-3.45 Great Depression.  
10. Toontime Tales. 5.20-5.45.  
Prose, 6.00 Scotland Today.  
2.00 am Late Cmt. 12.10  
Entertainers: Ekke Brooks. 12.40  
closedown.

**HWY WEST**  
s Thames except: 12.0 pm-13.30  
news. 2.45 Fantasy Island. 3.45  
History Movies: Napoleon. Making  
a Dictator. 5.10 Ash Oscar. 6.20-4.00  
Crossroads. 6.53 News. 6.50-7.00  
Live Us A Guss.

**HWY CYMRU/WALES**  
HWY WEST except: 12.00-12.10  
pm Ty Each Tue. 4.15-4.45. 4.45  
entertainers. 4.45-5.10 Y Rhellfodur Gudo.  
10.50-12.00 Dick Tracy. 6.00-6.30  
report Wales.

BLACK AND SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO  
‡ REPEAT

# Reading out judgments

the defendant was unrepresented and the guidance of the court should be sought.

In all cases it was desirable to prevent any party being taken by surprise and to ensure a fair trial. It was also necessary to consider the admissibility of the documents. If necessary a parties should have an opportunity to examine the documents and to cross-examine the witnesses. It must be stressed. It should not be forgotten that in the present case the documents, if admissible, had a dual purpose, to establish the defendant's case and to undermine the evidence given by the appellant.

In fairness it had to be said that neither counsel nor the judge made any indication that there would be any challenge to the genuineness of the documents.

Where a party affected could claim that documents were not genuine his counsel generally would ask for an opportunity to have them examined, but it was almost certain that if the documents were genuine they would have to be left to the jury.

In rare cases there might have been a trial within a trial, and the judge would have been asked for admission of documents contended that they were genuine the issue would be left to the jury in very much the same way as was done in this case.

Solicitors: Mr Peter K. J. Daniels, Budleigh Salterton; Mr J. S. Danks, Budleigh Salterton; Mr J. S. Danks, Budleigh Salterton; Mr J. S. Danks, Budleigh Salterton.

offences and a concurrent 3 months' sentence for the Ipswich offence.

The applicant contended that the two periods he had spent in custody should be added together and he should be given credit for the total period.

The Home Office maintained that the first period in custody of 26 days was relevant to the sentence for the Ipswich offence and that the second period in custody, when he was committed to the Middlebrough justices, was relevant to the sentence for the Middlebrough offences.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that the Home Office's construction was the right one and therefore in relation to the 37 months' imprisonment for the Ipswich offences the applicant was entitled to credit for the 26 days in custody.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, agreeing said that although the result might appear to be unjust, he was forced to the conclusion because of the wording of the statute.

Mr Justice Lloyd agreed.

Solicitors: Prentys, Ipswich and Treasury Solicitor.

**Kelly v Hogan**  
Where an unfit driver had no ignition key, but was sitting in the driver's seat attempting to insert...other keys into the ignition, the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Donaldson and Justice McNeill) held on March 11 that he was properly convicted of attempting to drive contrary to section 5(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

The position was the same as a burglar carrying a jemmy of the wrong size and the facts fell within the fourth category of offences described in *R v Smith (Roger)* [1975] AC 470.

[illegible]

At Radio Rentals we make it easy on your pocket because by renting you don't have to pay out a lot of money on a video you might wish to change later.

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VHS Model 8924 (made in Japan) with 14-day timer and remote control, installed for £137.70 (six months' advance rental), then £25.95 a month. \*Dolby is a registered trade mark of Dolby Laboratories Inc. Recording and playback of material may require consent, see Copyright Act 1958 and Performers' Protection Acts 1958 and 1972. Model subject to availability. Minimum rental period of 12 months with a guarantee of no increase in rentals (excluding VAT) until after 24 months from the date of signing the agreement. In the event of such a rental increase the agreement may be terminated by the subscriber. Radio Rentals Ltd, Relay House, Percy Street, Swindon SN2 2BB.



# Clash on guards leaves new trains idle

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Millions of pounds' worth of brand-new high-technology trains are standing idle in a north London siding because British Rail cannot reach agreement with the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) to dispense with unnecessary guards. Trains destined for use on the newly electrified Bedford-St Pancras line are stored at Crickwood despite agreement in principle with the militant train drivers' union to one-man operation. The rival NUR insists that every passenger train must have a guard — even though there is nowhere for him to sit.

Electrified services were originally scheduled to start in January, but will not now begin before July. In the meantime, elderly diesel trains will operate an interim timetable.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, asked last night: "Why are British Rail putting so much emphasis on flexible rostering for drivers — which would only save a minuscule amount of money — when other matters like this require priority?"

The stumbling block is the refusal of the NUR to give up the guards even though the train makes him redundant. The union wants him to be retained with the title of "train superintendent" and given fresh duties such as the sale and inspection of tickets.

British Rail's negotiating of trains is regarded as particularly damaging because the Government views the St Pancras-Bedford scheme as a model for similar investment on other routes. But Mr Sidney Weighell, NUR general secretary, is regarded as having told management that the guards will be taken off the trains "over my dead body".

An NUR spokesman said yesterday that negotiations were continuing and there was no reason why the trains should not be brought into service immediately, "but they must be two-maned until agreement is reached."

Rail study, page 5



Six Vulcan bombers clearing the sky from RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire, yesterday before 27 Squadron, the last V-bomber unit at the base, disbanded next week. Five Vulcan squadrons still in service at RAF Waddington will be reequipped later this year with the supersonic Tornado.

## MPs' rises based on parity proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

MPs would get a pay rise each November in line with the increases won by workers enjoying similar salary levels, under proposals put forward yesterday by the all-party Commons Select Committee on Members' Salaries.

But the twice-expressed wish of the Commons, in votes in 1975 and 1980, that the pay of MPs should be fully linked to other public service grades or occupations, thus ending the Top Salaries Review Body's role of making periodic independent reviews, was rejected by the committee.

Instead, in a report which some MPs were predicting last night would turn out to be controversial, the committee proposed that the review body should conduct an inquiry during the fourth year of each Parliament, with a view to the Government acting on its recommendations, but that in the intervening years salaries should be adjusted annually by reference to increases in comparable salaries. The recommended yardstick is the Department of Employment's annual survey of earnings.

The decision to go for the principle of "inflation linkage" rather than full linkage caused objections from a group of MPs, led by Mr George Cunningham, Independent Labour MP for Islington, South and

## Cigarette tactics criticized

Continued from page 1

Mr David Simpson, director of Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said: "This is a classic example of where the tobacco companies' interests really lie, and what their concerns are."

A spokesman for British American Tobacco said yesterday: "This is a policy being applied very vigorously these days."

A spokesman for Brown and Williamson yesterday disputed the claim made by the Federal Trades Mission that any advertising campaign was ever carried out based on the advice received from the market research company suggesting that cigarettes be linked with illicit adult pleasures.

The cigarette called Faci was marketed first on its safety value and then when it was rejected by the public marketed again on its taste aspect.

## Jobless dip below 3m on eve of by-election

Continued from page 1

that unemployment in Britain alone (excluding Northern Ireland) will average 3,000,000 more in the coming financial year than in 1981-82. Most economic forecasters outside Whitehall predict a further slow rise in the jobless total.

Moreover, the level of jobless would be a good deal higher if it were not for various schemes introduced by the Government to keep the unemployed from registering. Some 27,000 older workers, employed for more than a year and claiming supplementary benefit, have opted for retirement.

At least a further 325,000 people still being kept off the register by special employment and training schemes.

However, there is a number of bright spots in the latest figures to give ministers some comfort. The number of jobless has fallen this month in five-out-of-11 of the regions (seasonally adjusted). Scotland saw a fall of 2,000, bringing unemployment there down to 306,000 or 13.7 per cent of the labour force. The biggest regional increase in jobless was in the south-east, where 8.8 per cent of the labour force are not working.

The inflow of vacancies to employment offices was also better after a full year of unemployment.

## How Roy deported himself in Hillhead

Continued from page 1

In these final days of the by-election campaign, the energy problem has emerged as a key issue.

Mr Roy Jenkins regards his energy as a precious national asset that must be conserved. His Labour opponents are demanding to know how much of it, if elected tomorrow, he would be prepared to expend on Hillhead. The issue came to the fore as follows:

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, arrived on Monday and, addressing a factory gate meeting, reminded people that Mr Jenkins represented a neighbouring constituency to his in Birmingham. Mr Hattersley implied that those years Mr Jenkins had always taken care to husband his resources. But by yesterday's Labour conference, the party was warning Hillhead of a massive lethargy crisis if Mr Jenkins won.

The issue, then, was whether Mr Jenkins in Hillhead would soon run out? To the independent analyst, there seemed every possibility that this might happen. The more interesting question was: did the voters much mind if it did?

The evidence suggested that the voters were rather less pragmatic and high minded about the matter than the politicians. It was announced that Mr Jenkins, proceeding through the open roof of a motor vehicle, would be drawn in some pomp around the constituency yesterday in a motorcade escorted by a detachment of half-breders and pikemen up from the crack moderate regiments of London. Here was a chance to see whether Hillhead shared Labour's doubts about Mr Jenkins's devotion to them, and whether he was ill-at-ease among the scores of cheering supporters.

Well, it can be reported now that Mr Jenkins's state visit to several shopping centres occasioned scenes of widespread responsive waving. Every now and then he would stop and walk among the people. There was little hostility. What Socialists never understand is that the citizenry has nothing against the traditional hereditary ruling class as such. To this it may be replied that Mr Jenkins is not a traditional hereditary ruler. But it is too late to start confusing people. He was particularly devastating with older women.

Tables, page 14

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen opens new extension of the London Hospital, 3. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, attends luncheon given by Royal Army Medical Corps Headquarters, Millham, 12.45.  
The Duke of Kent, Co-Patron, Anglo-Jordanian Society, attends Annual Dinner, Savoy Hotel, London, 7.35.

## New exhibitions

Antique maps and sea charts, Beales, 36 Old Christ Church

Road, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (from today until April 6). — contemporary art from Australia, ICA Gallery, The Mall; SW1; Tues to Sun 12 to 5, closed Mon; (from today until April 25).

## Exhibitions in progress

Carat Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).  
Work by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until April 3).  
Sculpture by Anthony Caro, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1; (until April 11).

## Landscapes

Landscapes, 33 Ballinac Road, Tordrighen, Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon and Tues (until April 4); Oil paintings and watercolours by Norman Adams, and jewelry by Su Vernon, City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Ban-Stockport; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8; (until April 5).

## Geological Conservation

Cliffe Castle, Spring, Kettleby; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until April 18).

## Sculpture by Michael Rysbrack

City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until May 1).

## Rare early Roman road map

A Carson Clark, Scots Maps, 173 Canongate, Royal Mile, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30; (until April 10).

## Exhibitions by Anthony Davies and Mounets by John Mounet

Moira Kelly Fine Art, 97 Essex St, Islington, N1; Thurs to Sat 11 to 8; (until April 8).

## Paintings by Steve Joy, Air Gallery, 6-8, Arundel, EC1

Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 11 to 2; (until April 8).

## Oil paintings by Claude Pen- ton, New Graton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, W1

Mon to Fri 10 to 6; (until April 7).

## Photographs by Mario Gabino, Concordia Gallery, 19 Driver Street, W1

Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 11.30 to 1.30; (until April 16).

## Carved and painted wood and engravings, by Howard Raybould, Basement Gallery, 43 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1

Tues to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4; (until April 3).

## Last chance to see

Sit—exhibition of 20th century chairs, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W1; 10.30 to 4.30 (ends today).

## Work by students of Viorlet College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1

10 to 9 (ends today).

## Talks, lectures

The Hunterian Art Gallery, by Christopher Allen at Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, 1.

William Blake, by Jennifer Stern, 1; and Leonard's Line, by Robin Hamlyn, 6.30, both at Tate Gallery.

## Concert by Maria Robles Harp Ensemble, Co-Edway Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

## Piano recital by Rose Cholmondeley, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 7.30.

## Organ recital by Richard Townsend, St Margaret Louthbury, EC2, 1.10.

## Concert by the Salomon Quartet, St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 7.30.

## Solution of Puzzle 15,787

1 Across: 1. Eccentric attempt to shoot (8)  
2. Make things — such as a scene (6)  
3. About 500 turn away to refer to notice (6)  
4. Same difficulty without certain suitable action (8)  
5. One who had great difficulties in the Tiber (8)  
6. Open, and ask in (5)  
7. Case — one sort, perhaps, to send to Coventry (9)  
8. Puts together funds for vessel's return (5)  
9. Barman, when top, is classy (6)  
10. Question of disapproval. Answer: 24 across (4,4)  
11. Finer, maybe — or after one, not so fine (8)  
12. The best man — name in consideration (6)  
13. Alexander Greek baffled II Duke (6)  
14. Page, in flogging, is taking another's place (8)

2 Down: 1. Burns's love twice as colourful as this (3,4)

## The Pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.78	1.78
Austria Sch	31.85	29.85
Belgium Fr	92.50	88.00
Canada \$	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	16.50	15.50
Finland Mk	5.85	5.20
France Fr	11.70	11.10
Germany DM	4.51	4.25
Greece Dr	116.20	108.00
Hongkong \$	10.90	10.30
Ireland P	1.27	1.22
Italy Lit	2415.00	2315.00
Japan ¥	441.00	442.00
Netherlands G	4.94	4.68
Norway Kr	11.37	10.77
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
Spain Ptas	166.64	158.50
Sweden Kr	11.02	10.44
Switzerland F	3.59	3.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	100.00	94.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by the Bank of England. Excludes banknotes and travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 6.2 at 564.3.

## Auctions today

Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solihull: Furniture and works of art, 11. Phillips, 77a East Parade, Leeds: Oil paintings and watercolours, bronzes and objects of art, 11.

Phillips, The Old House, Station Road, Knowle, Solihull: Furniture and works of art, 9 to 11.

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## The papers

The official number of unemployed has dropped slightly. These figures are an illusion, says the Daily Mirror, as the underlying trend is still rising. "And various training and other schemes have kept about 50,000 out of the queue, though not in work, which helps the figures no end", the paper adds.

Monday said yesterday that should Israel/Egyptian peace efforts break down, neither France nor America could conciliate the Jewish leadership for Israel and their good terms with the Arab world.

The Washington Post asks whether Opec's 13 very diverse members can actually make the production quota cuts they worked out in principle last week.

## Roads

London and South-east: A12: Blackwall Tunnel: long delays in southbound lane from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. today. M1: Long queues between junctions 1 (Loughborough) and 7 (Harlow).

A205: South Circular Road, repairs at junction of Norwood Road at Tulse Hill station.

Middlesex: M6: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry). M1: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Loughborough) and 7 (Harlow).

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## Weather

Pressure will remain high over S Britain but frontal troughs will approach NW Scotland.

## 6 am to midnight

London, SE: Clouds, S. England, East Anglia, Channel Isles: Any fog patches soon cleared. Wind: variable, becoming S, light, locally moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

SEA: English Channel (E): Wind: variable, becoming S, light, locally moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

SW: English Channel, S. Wales, W. Wales, NW Ireland, N. Ireland, Isle of Man, Orkney, Shetland: Rain, mainly dry, rather cloudy with occasional drizzle on hills and near coasts; some sun intervals. Developing inland; wind S or SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

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## High tides